Cambria Freeman.

J. McPIKE, Editor and Publisher.

"HE IS A FREEMAN WHOM THE TRUTH MAKES FREE, AND ALL ARE SLAVES BESIDE."

Terms, $2 per year, in advance.

VOLUME X. EBENSBURG, PA., FRIDAY, JULY 14, 1876. NUMBER 25.

TATEMENT OF SETTLEMENT
with the Supervisors of White Township
for the year 1875:

WILLIAM FLEMMING, Supervisor, DR.

Amount of Duplicate	$613.68
" from County Commissioners	100.00
" " Supervisors	50.00
" "	27.50
" " in favor of S. Eakin	21.63
" " " D. Hallen	1.50
" " " J. Dowling	1.25
	$815.56

CR.

By amount paid Aaron Younkin, transfer of S. W. Turner's Duplicate	$ 5.00
" " Collections	10.79
" " amount of orders lifted	81.63
" " Exonerations by taxables	516.26
" " Services on road, 84 hands, at $2 per day	168.00
" " Exonerations by S. Eakin	21.63
" " Exonerations to Shoenbarz	9.50
" " Exonerations by D. Hallen	1.50
" " " J. Dowling	1.25—$815.56

JOHN W. TURNER, Supervisor, DR.

To amount of Duplicate	$720.63
" " orders received	31.34
" from County Commissioners	100.00
" " Supervisors	69.57
	$921.54

CR.

By Exonerations by taxables	$ 78.29
" " Services on road, 80½ hands, at $2 per day	642.34
" " Exonerations on Duplicate 1874	161.00
	39.91—$921.54

PAYMENTS AGAINST THE TOWNSHIP.

Bill of Geo. Barker & Co., endorsees of W. E. Barker—Duplicate	$350.00
" " Interest to date	76.22
" " Duplicate	109.40—$475.71
" " Interest to date	422.01
" " Duplicate	13.25
" " Interest to date	55.31— 491.47
" " Duplicate	679.42
" " Interest to date	15.29
	6.50— 702.21
	$1,668.88

SEBASTIAN KLOHR, HENRY FOSTER, J. A. GATES, } Auditors.
Wm. Lochman, Twp. Clerk. [6-30.-3t.]

STATEMENT showing the financial condition of White Township School District for the year ending June 19, 1876:

DR.

Balance due from Collector at last settlement	1,075.45
" " from Treasurer at last settlement	295.44
" " from estate of D. Youngkin	69.30
" " Duplicate for School	1,610.46
" " " Building	700 73
" " from Treasurer Berger	2.02
" " State appropriation	241.80
" " for John Beers	83.87
" " unpaid orders	807.42
	$4,996.49

CR.

By amount issued to Teachers,	1,240.00
" " " for purchase	
" " "	30.00
" " "	745.00
" " " Repairing	102.84
" " " Fuel and	
" " "	125.85
" " "	
" " "	25.00
" " "	
" " "	83.87
" " " for other expenses	12.00
" " " Collector	148.70
" " "	59.36
" " " Commissioners	59.58
" " " Treasurer paid	29.00
" " "	522.80
" " " from J. A. Gates	946.34
" " " S. Eakens	885.85
" " " estate of D.	
" " "	29.30—$4,996.49

RESOURCES.

Due from Joel A. Gates,	$ 946.34
" " Samuel Eakins	885.85
" " estate of D.	29.30—$1,861.49

LIABILITIES.

Due Treasurer Berger	2.02
" on unpaid orders	877.42— 879.44
In favor of the District	$982.05

SEBASTIAN KLOHR, HENRY FOSTER, J. A. GATES, } Auditors.
Lochman, Twp. Clerk. [6-30.-3t.]

RECEIPTS & EXPENDITURES
of the School District of Ebensburg
for the year ending June 1st, 1876:

DR.

Balance in hands of Treasurer at last settlement	$1,169 79
" " Duplicate for 1875—school purposes	1,950.81
" " " for 1874—building	
" " State appropriation	424.43
" " received for rent	271.56
" " from Cambria Twp. for	18.00
	123.90
	$3,978.49

CR.

By amount paid to Collector	$ 55.37
" " " Treasurer	117.09
" " " Teachers	48.72
" " " Secretary, salary	1,612.58
" " " rent and repairs	25.00
" " " fuel and contingencies	292.87
" " "	250.80
" " " Centennial school fund	5.00—$2,380,33
" " balance in hands of Treasurer	$1,598 06

WM. M. JONES, President.
J. EVANS, Secretary.

The undersigned Auditors of the Borough aforesaid report that we have examined the accounts and vouchers of the receipts and expenditures of the School District of said Borough for the year ending June 1st, 1876, and find the same correct, as above stated.

JNO. F. SCANLAN, DAVID D. PRYCE, JOHN GITTINGS, } Auditors.
June 23, 1876.-3t.

STATEMENT of the accounts of Daniel Gerwart, Collector of Taxes, Treasurer of Borough and Treasurer of the School Board of Gallitzin Borough for the year 1875:

DANIEL GERWART, Collector, DR.

To amount of Duplicate	$506.07
" " per centage on collections	24.77
	$530.84

CR.

By amount collected	$499.00
" " exonerations	10.60
" " returned to Commissioners	6.45
" " for collecting	24.74
" " uncollected	30.05—$530 84

J. CHANEY, Borough Treasurer, DR.

To amount received from Collector	$499.00
" " " Burgess	9.00
" " " late Treasurer	7.58
	$425,58

CR.

By amount paid on orders cancelled	403.67
" balance in Treasurer's hands	$ 21.91

J. H. GITSON, School Treasurer, DR.

To balance on hand at last settlement	$ 4.22
" amount received from Collector	980.30
" " State appropriation	161.82
" " received from County	6.00
	$1,152.34

CR.

By amount of orders cancelled	$1,153.57
" due Treasurer	$ 1.23

We have examined the above accounts and find them correct.

T. S. FLEMING, M. MEAGHER, M. F. KELLEY, } Auditors.
Gallitzin, June 19, 1876. [23.-3t.]

MAKE WAY

—FOR THE—

New Cash Store

RECENTLY OPENED BY

PRYCE, BAXTER, JONES & COMPANY,

In Tudor's Building, Ebensburg, Pa.

AND TO WHICH

Everybody is Rushing

IN QUEST OF

BARGAINS

SUCH AS ARE OFFERED IN THE FOLLOWING

LIST of CASH PRICES,

never equalled in this community:

Best Prints, 6, 7 and 8 cents per yard.
Muslins from 6 to 12½ cents per yard.
Best Ginghams at 12½ cents per yard.
Best Flannels (all wool) at 50 cents.
Best Cassimeres (all wool) 90c. to $1.12.
Best Flour, $7.50 and $7.75 per barrel.
Best White Sugar, 10 lbs. for $1.00.
Best Brown Sugar, 11 lbs. for $1.00.
Best Rio Coffee, 4 lbs. for $1.00,
Good Coffee at 23 cents per pound.
Prime Syrups at 80c. to $1 per gallon.

AND EVERYTHING ELSE

AT PRICES EQUALLY CHEAP.

☞We manufacture our own Flannels and Cassimeres, which we warrant all wool and positively sell at manufacturers' prices. Goods exchanged for wool. PRYCE, BAXTER, JONES & CO.
Ebensburg, June 23, 1876.-tf.

ALL-WOOL CASSIMERES! FLANNELS, BLANKETS YARNS, Etc.

WE take pleasure in announcing to the public that the WOOLEN MILL recently owned by Messrs. T. M. Jones & Son, and lately bought by us, has been thoroughly refitted throughout by adding

NEW MACHINERY AND STEAM POWER,

and by enlarging our buildings. We have spared no expense to fit up our Mill with the best of machinery, and can confidently recommend our Cassimeres, Flannels, Blankets, &c., as being equal in style and finish to any brought from the Eastern markets. Our goods are guaranteed

ALL WOOL, and No Shoddy or Cotton

used in any shape. Our prices are

25 Per Cent. Lower

THAN EVER BEFORE OFFERED.

CUSTOM WORK

entrusted to us will receive special attention, and at prices to suit the times.

☞Ask your merchant for Ebensburg Cassimeres, and if he has none send to us for samples by mail, or call at our Mill.

TERMS--CASH.

Goods Exchanged for Wool.

Ebensburg Woolen Co.

Ebensburg, June 9, 1876.-tf.

FINANCIAL REPORT of Croyle Township School District for the year ending June, 1876:

P. M. BROWN, Treasurer, DR.

To balance at last settlement	$ 61.77
" cash rec'd of A. H. Penrod	2.00
" State appropriation	182.28
" cash of A. H. Penrod	3.00
" " E. Paul, Collector	971.50
" " D. Boyle	133.30
	$1,333.85

CR.

By am't of orders cancelled	$1,251.75
" cash returned to D. Boyle	50
" Treasurer's per cent.	27.07—$1,279 12
Balance in Treasurer's hands	$ 74.73

We, the undersigned Auditors of Croyle Township, do report that we have examined the above accounts of the Treasurer of Common Schools and find them correct, as above stated. Witness our hands, the 3d day of June, 1876.

JAS. A. SKELLEY, JOS. W. PRIGGLE, WM. F. McCONNELL, } Auditors.
Attest—N. S. GEORGE, Clerk.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.
Estate of JOSEPH HERSCHELL, dec'd.
Notice is hereby given that letters of administration, *cum testamento annexo* on the estate of Joseph Hersehell, late of Carroll township, deceased, have been granted to the undersigned. All persons indebted to said estate are notified to make prompt payment, and those having claims against it are requested to present the same duly authenticated for settlement.

DECKLA HERSCHELL, JACOB YEAGLEY, } Adm'rs.
Carroll Twp., June 2, 1876.-6t.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.
Estate of ANTHONY MOHLER, dec'd.
Letters testamentary on the estate of Anthony Mohler, late of Barr township, Cambria county, deceased, have been granted to the undersigned, residing in said township, to whom all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

JOHN SOISSONG, Sr., JULIAN MOHLER, } Executors.
Barr Twp., June 2, 1876.-6t.

AGENTS WANTED IN EVERY TOWN AND COUNTY for a neat little volume containing the DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE, with autographs and correct likenesses of ALL the signers; also the house in which the Declaration was written, the State House in 1776, Carpenter's Hall, and the old Liberty Bell; 20 pp. Sample copy, post-paid, 10 cents. Agents can make $5 per day easily with this little work. Send for sample copy and circular to HANCOCK PUB. CO., 30 N. 5th st., Philadelphia. 6-16.-3t.

ADMINISTRATION NOTICE.
Estate of RICHARD SANDERSON, dec'd.
Letters of administration on the estate of Richard Sanderson, late of Conemaugh borough, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make prompt payment, and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

J. H. HITE, Administrator.
June 2, 1876.-6t.*

NOTICE.—The account of John A. Blair, Esq., assignee of Owen Cunningham, was filed in the Prothonotary's Office of Cambria county, on the 14th day of June, A. D. 1876, and will be approved by the Court of Common Pleas and confirmed at an Argument Court to be held at Ebensburg, on Thursday, 20th July next, if no sufficient reason be shown to the contrary.

B. McCOLGAN, Prothonotary.
Prothonotary's Office, Ebensburg, June 19, 1876.*

THE CANDIDATES AND THE PLATFORM.

Pen Portraits of the Democratic Nominees, as Drawn by the New York Tribune, a Republican Paper.

SAMUEL J. TILDEN.

Gov. Samuel J. Tilden, the Democratic candidate for President, was born at New Lebanon, Columbia county, New York, March 15, 1814, near the close of the last war with England, and is a descendant of the best Puritan stock. One of his ancestors, Nathaniel Tilden, was Mayor of the City of Tenterden, Kent, in 1623. He was succeeded in that office by his cousin John, as he had been preceded by his uncle John in 1585 and 1600. In 1634, with nine other gentlemen of Kent, Nathaniel sailed for America in the ship Ann, and was one of the founders of the town of Scituate, Mass. His wife was Hannah Bourne, one of whose sisters married a brother of Gov. Winslow, and another a son of Gov. Bradford. His brother Joseph Tilden was one of the consignors of the May Flower, and among his associates was Timothy Hatherby, who afterward married the widow of Nathaniel, and was a leading citizen of Scituate until expelled from public life for refusing to persecute the Quakers. Gov. Tilden's grandfather, John Tilden, came from Connecticut in 1790, and settled in Columbia county, N. Y., since then the residence of this branch of the family. His father was a farmer and merchant of New Lebanon, and a man of great natural ability and sound practical sense. His mother was descended from Wm. Jones, Lieutenant-Governor of the Colony of New Haven. When Samuel was fitted to enter Yale College his father had already become a prominent man in his county, and was the correspondent and intimate friend of Silas Wright, Martin Van Buren, Michael Hoffman, the Livingstons, Wm. L. Marcy, and other leading politicians of that day. By these associations young Tilden was inspired to become a student of the great questions of government and political affairs. At the age of 13 he was prepared for college. In the campaign of that year, which resulted in the re-election of President Jackson, there was a coalition between the National Republicans and the Anti-Masons. The success of the Democratic party depended on the breaking of this coalition. Young Tilden, who had even then mastered the leading questions of government, quietly wrote an analysis of the political situation, showing that there could be no honest alliance. It was published in the Albany *Argus*, and at once attributed to the pen of Martin Van Buren, the Democratic candidate for Vice President. This was of course denied in self-defense, and when the real author was discovered, it brought him at once into full fellowship with all his father's distinguished friends. In gave him high rank among the seniors of the party, which he held for a period of twenty years, until the death of Dean Richmond, when he became its leader.

Two years later he entered Yale College, a year in advance of the noted class in which were Wm. M. Evarts, Chief Justice Waite, Judge Pierrepont, and Profs. Lyman and Silliman. Here he became proficient in all branches, but continued his studies with such close application that he was obliged to leave college before completing his course. His health seemed irretrievably gone, and he was taken home by his father, without any idea of returning. After some rest and suitable treatment, however, he so far recovered his health as to be able to make several speeches in the Fall upon Gen. Jackson's great contest with the Bank of the United States. In 1834 he entered the University of New York, where he completed his academic education. He then entered the law office of the late Judge John W. Edmonds, in this city, where he enjoyed peculiar facilities for the prosecution of his favorite studies of law and politics. The accession of Martin Van Buren to the Presidency in 1837 was followed by the most trying financial revulsion that had yet occurred in our history. During Mr. Tilden's summer vacation at the University, the President issued a message calling for a special session of Congress and recommending the separation of the Government from the Treasury, and the creation of a fiscal system known as the Independent Treasury. This measure provoked a voluminous and acrimonious debate throughout the country. In September a series of papers, signed "Marshall," appeared in the Albany *Argus*, contesting the wisdom of the President's recommendations, and inviting resistance to their adoption. Mr. Tilden defended the President's policy in a series of articles signed "Crino," which were for a long time attributed to the pen of Esek Cowen, then one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State. His speech in reply to Senator Talmadge in the fall of 1838 also added to his growing fame as a public debator.

Upon his admission to the bar, Mr. Tilden opened an office in Pine st., which will long be remembered as a favorite resort for the leading Democrats. In 1844 he founded, in connection with John L. O'Sullivan, a newspaper called the *Daily News*. The journal was a success, and had great influence in the Presidential campaign. After the election Mr. Tilden presented his entire interest in the property to his colleague. In 1846 Mr. Tilden was returned from this city as a member of the Assembly and also as a member of the Constitutional Convention. In all the more important discussions in the two revisions of the State Constitution of 1846 and 1867 Mr. Tilden bore a conspicuous part. About this time (1847) various circumstances resulted in Mr. Tilden's partial withdrawal from politics. He devoted himself to his profession, and it was not many years before he became as well known at the bar as he had before been known as a politician. He inherited no fortune, and his labors for the State and in his profession had not thus far been lucrative. From 1857 until 1869 politics was not allowed to interfere with his professional duties. During this period his was nearly or quite the largest and most lucrative practice in the country conducted by any single lawyer. His name is imperishably associated with some of the most remarkable forensic struggles of our time. His connection with the Bardeli-Cunningham case will be remembered. More than half the railroad enterprises of the West, north of the Ohio and between the Hudson and Missouri Rivers, during the last twenty years have, in one way or another, stood in the relation of clientage to Mr. Tilden. He had also in this long period made a thorough study of all the relations of both canals and railroads to the interests of the people and the State.

During the hight of the power of the Tweed Ring in 1869 an effort was made to supersede him as the head of the State Committee, to which he had succeeded on the death of Dean Richmond. He accepted the contest, and was sustained by nearly seven-eighths of the Convention. Early in 1870 began the celebrated controversy concerning the new charter of the City of New York. Although standing well nigh alone, Mr. Tilden went to Albany, and on April 15, 1870, made a speech in scathing denunciation of the charter which restored the Tweed dynasty to power, not by the vote of the people, but by the Legislature. Bribery, however, had been so successfully carried on that the bill passed almost unanimously, and under it the notorious $6,000,000 robbery occurred. In 1871 he led the revolt of 40,000 Democrats against the Ring, and openly announced to the Democratic State Convention that he should oppose the Tweed nominees, and endeavor to crush their power in the legislative bodies of the State. He further declared that if this were considered irregular he would resign his chairmanship of the State Committee and, going among his plundered fellow-citizens, make common cause with them for emancipation. That autumn he was elected to the Assembly for the express purpose of purifying the judiciary. His success in that direction is too well known to be dwelt upon here. By his famous analysis of the accounts of the Broadway Bank, and similar investigations, he furnished all the judicial evidence by which the suits against the Ring could be maintained. After his arduous labors in this cause, Mr. Tilden made a short visit to Europe in 1873, his only extended vacation for a score of years.

By his bold acts against the Ring, Mr. Tilden made himself prominent in the work of Reform, and in 1874 was strongly urged to accept the Democratic nomination for Governor. Feeling that whatever might be the result of his administration, the moral effect of his election would be advantageous to the State and country, he consented to become a candidate. He was elected over Gov. John A. Dix (Rep.) and Morgan H. Clark (Temp.) by a majority of 38,549, out of a total vote of 794,233. His first message distinctly foreshadowed the controlling features of his administration—Administrative Reform, and the restoration of the financial principles which triumphed in the election of Jackson and Van Buren. His war upon the Canal Ring and his efforts to secure a reduction in State taxes were so successful and so consistent with the pledges made during his canvass that in the election of 1875 the candidates identified with his policy were triumphantly elected. Till the war came Gov. Tilden made every effort to avert it, but when his efforts failed his path of duty was perfectly decided and clear. It was to maintain the integrity of our territory and the supremacy of the constitutional authorities. When Mr. Lincoln made his first call for 75,000 troops he maintained that he should have called out 500,000. In the Convention of 1864 he insisted that the restoration of the Union was the only possible basis of an adjustment between the North and South.

Mr. Tilden is a bachelor, and a man of cultivated literary and artistic tastes. His law library is excelled by none in this city, and he also possesses a rare collection of books on political economy and finance and in general literature. He preserves his health by frequent out-door exercise, and is often seen in the Park on horseback or behind his well known roadsters. He is now in his 63d year, is five feet ten inches in hight and has what is called the purely nervous temperament, with its usual accompaniment of spare figure, blue eyes, and fair complexion. His hair, originally chestnut, is now partially silvered by age.

THOMAS A. HENDRICKS.

Thomas Andrews Hendricks, present Governor of Indiana, who was nominated yesterday for Vice-President of the United States by the Democratic party in convention at St. Louis, has been for many years one of the best-known and most popular men in his party in the Western States. He has been long in public life having begun his career as a member of the Indiana State Legislature in 1848; the frequent contestant with Mr. Morton for the honors which his State could bestow, his political life has been marked by defeats as well as successes: once failing of an election to the office of Governor, he again succeeded in winning it: and though a member of Congress for many years, being for a long time the acknowledged leader of the Democracy in the lower House, he was thrice a defeated candidate—once for Congress and twice for Governer of Indiana. Mr. Hendricks belongs to a family long devoted to public life. His grandfather was a member of the Pennsylvania State Legislature during Washington's administration; his father's house was a home of politicians; and an uncle of his was one of the secretaries of the Indiana State Constitutional Convention which met in 1816, was also Democratic Governor of the State in 1819, and for two terms was chosen United States Senator. The grandfather traced his descent to a Huguenot family that escaped to Holland and afterward found its way to America. The father and mother of Gov. Hendricks possessed many of the virtues of private life. In religion a stanch Presbyterian, and in politics a life-long Democrat, John Hendricks added to the simplicity and purity of his life a plain and solid intelligence united to a firm independence and great force of will. The mother was of Scotch origin, a native of Chambersburg, Penn., member of a family belonging to the Scotch Covenanter school, and possessed in a noteworthy degree the sterling qualities of good sense and straightforward probity united to a mild and gentle disposition becoming her deep religious character.

Of such ancestors and with those antecedents Thomas A. Hendricks was formed to gain the esteem, affection, and trust of his associates. Born in Muskingum county, Ohio, Sept. 7, 1819; removed at three years of age to Shelby county, Indiana, and after receiving a liberal education and being graduated from Hanover College in 1841, he was admitted to the bar in 1843. His success in practice was at once rapid and substantial; his pure life and genial manners won him a large circle of friends, and he rose to be one of the leading lawyers in the State, coming often in competition with Mr. Morton, with whom his chances of success were about as those of Caleb Cushing with Rufus Choate—apt to be beaten before a jury and to succeed before a judge. In 1843 Mr. Hendricks was elected to the State Legislature: soon after this he was sent to the Senate, and in 1850 he served as a member of the State Constitutional Convention. In these days the question of State banks as opposed to the free banking system came into prominence, and Mr. Hendricks appeared as an advocate of the former, making an elaborate speech in its favor. His views prevailed and the system became so popular that its young defender was nominated for Congress on the fifty-third ballot, and elected by an overwhelming majority. In the following convention he was renominated without opposition, and received an increased majority at the election. During this term of service, Stephen A. Douglas introduced his famous Kansas-Nebraska bill, which called for a repeal of the Missouri Compromise of 1820, and virtually abrogated the Clay Compromise of 1850. In company with forty-three of the eighty-eight Northern Democrats then in the House, Mr. Hendricks voted for the bill. In the following Congressional convention he was again nominated by his party, but the slavery agitation and his attitude toward that question had reduced his popularity, and gave the election to the Whig candidate by a large majority.

Mr. Hendricks, however, was high in the esteem of President Pierce, who, in 1855, a few weeks after his defeat, appointed him Commissioner of the General Land Office, a position which he continued to hold until 1859, being retained by Mr. Buchanan, when he resigned it to accept a nomination for Governor of his State. In the exciting canvass that followed, he was defeated by a majority of 10,000 votes, and resumed the practice of his profession. Oliver P. Morton became Governor, and in 1862 Mr. Hendricks was elected United States Senator, where he at once took a distinguished position as a leader, and made a national reputation. He acted with his party in opposing the war policy of the Administration, and in the legislation looking to the reconstruction of the Southern States he opposed the measures of the party in power. Personally he was much esteemed in Washington, his dignified and genial manners gaining him many friends; and, though in strong sympathy with the spirit of his party, he was usually classed as a Conservative. In 1868 Mr. Hendricks' name was presented to the New York Convention as a candidate for President of the United States, and though warmly supported it was afterward withdrawn. His State then nominated him for Governor, and in the campaign he became an advocate of the Pendleton Greenback theory. But he was defeated, and resumed the practice of his profession, expressing an earnest desire to remain thereafter a private citizen. The law firm of which he became a member was Hendricks, Horde & Hendricks, which did an immense business, his share of the receipts from old cases in a single half year after he retired from the firm having been $11,000. But he did not adhere to his resolution, though he strongly protested when urged as the Democratic candidate for Governor in 1872, and being unanimously nominated he was elected by a large majority. The term of his office expires on Jan. 1, 1877.

Gov. Hendricks is a man of medium hight and well-formed frame, with large features, florid complexion, and has side-whiskers. His eyes are large and blue, his face expressive, and when he is speaking, is very animated. His habits are simple. In early life he acquired practices of economy, and while living in Washington found $5,000 sufficient to meet his expenses. Socially he is always found agreeable, and some one has described him as "a man of strong and generous instincts; of great simplicity and kindness of heart, and of a most charitable and confiding temper." Though not a scholarly man, he has a warm love of books and art, his home in Indianapolis being plentifully supplied with rare works of art and choice books. Though the classic orators have had little attraction for him, the modern masters he greatly admires. Of Webster he has said, "Of all orators that ever lived, I esteem him the greatest and grandest." He admired Clay and Calhoun, but esteemed Jackson and Douglas the greatest of party leaders. In business affairs he acts with the same care and caution that are shown in his public life. He has accumulated a fortune valued at $150,000, and no suspicion of corruption has ever attached to him. Mr. Hendricks is married, but has no children. His wife is a woman of culture and character. In religion he is an Episcopalian.

THE PLATFORM.

Following is the full text of the platform adopted by the Democracy at St. Louis:

We, the delegates of the Democratic party of the United States in national convention assembled, hereby declare the administration of the federal government to be in urgent need of immediate reform, and do hereby enjoin upon the nominees of this convention and for the Democratic party in each State a zealous effort and co-operation to this end, and do hereby appeal to our fellow citizens of every former political connection to undertake with us this first and most pressing patriotic duty. For the Democracy of the whole country we do here reaffirm our faith in the permanancy of the Federal Union, our devotion to the constitution of the United States, with its amendments, universally accepted as a final settlement of the controversies that engendered civil war, and do here record our steadfast confidence in the perpetuity of Republican self government; in absolute acquiescence in the will of the majority, the vital principle of republics; in the supremacy of the civil over the military authority; in the total separation of Church and State for the safety alike of civil and religious freedom; in the equality of all citizens before just laws of their own enactment; in the liberty of individual conduct unvexed by sumptuary laws; in the faithful education of the rising generation, that they may preserve, enjoy and transmit these best conditions of human happiness and hope, the noblest products of a hundred years of changeful history. But while upholding the bond of our union and great charter of these our rights, it behooves a free people to practice also that eternal vigilance which is the price of liberty. Reform is necessary to rebuild and establish in the hearts of the whole people of the Union, eleven years ago happily rescued from the danger of a corrupt centralism which, after inflicting on ten States the rapacity of carpet-bag tyrannies, has honey-combed the offices of the federal government itself with incapacity, waste and fraud, infested States and municipalities with the contagion of misrule, and locked fast the prosperity of an industrious people in the paralysis of hard times. Reform is necessary to establish a sound currency, restore the public credit and maintain the national honor. We denounce the failure for all these eleven years to make good the promise of the legal-tender notes, which are a changing standard of value in the hands of the people and the non-payment of which is a disregard of the plighted faith of the nation. We denounce the improvidence which in eleven years of peace has taken from the people in the federal States thirteen times the whole amount of the legal-tender notes and squandered four times this sum in useless expenses without accumulating any reserve for their redemption.

We denounce the financial imbecility and immorality of that party which during eleven years of peace has made no advance toward resumption—that instead has obstructed resumption by wasting our resources and exhausting all our surplus income, and while annually professing a return to specie payment has annually invented fresh hindrances thereto. As such a hinfirance we denounce the resumption clause of the act of 1875 and we here demand its repeal. We demand a judicious system of preparation by public economies, by official retrenchments and by wise finance, which shall enable the nation soon to assure the whole world of its perfect ability and its perfect readiness to meet any of its promises at the call of the creditors entitled to payment. We believe such a system well devised and above all entrusted to competent hands for execution, creating at no time an artificial scarcity of currency and at no time alarming the people into a withdrawal of that vaster machinery of credit by which ninety-five per cent. of all business transactions are performed—a system open, public and inspiring general confidence—would from the day of its adoption bring healing on its wings to all our harassed industries and set in motion the wheels of commerce, manufactures and the mechanical arts, restore employment to labor and render in all its national sources the prosperity of the people.

Reform is necessary in the form and mode of federal taxation, to the end that capital may be set free from distrust and labor lightly burdened. We denounce the present tariff duties upon nearly four thousand articles as a masterpiece of injustice, inequality and false pretence. It yields a dwindling not a yearly rising revenue. It has impoverished many industries to subsidize a few. It prohibits imports that might purchase the products of American labor. It has degraded American commerce from the first to an inferior rank upon the high seas. It has cut down the sales of American manufactures at home and abroad, and depleted the returns of American agriculture, an industry followed by half our people. It costs the people five times more than its products to the treasury, obstructs the processes of production and wastes the fruits of labor. It promotes fraud and fosters smuggling; enriches dishonest officials and bankrupts honest merchants. We demand that all custom house taxation shall be only for revenue.

Reform is necessary in the scale of public expense, federal, state and municipal. Our federal taxation has swollen from $60,000,000 in gold in 1860 to $450,000,000 in currency in 1870. Our aggregate taxation from $154,000,000 in gold in 1860 to $730,000,000 in 1870; or, in one decade, from less than $5 to more than $18 per head. Since the peace the people have paid to their tax-gatherers more than thrice the sum of the national debt and more than twice that sum for the federal government alone. We demand a frugality in every department and from every officer of the government.

Reform is necessary to put a stop to the profligate waste of public lands and their diversion from actual settlers by the party in power, which has squandered two hundred millions of acres upon railroads alone, and out of thrice that number has disposed of less than a sixth directly to tillers of the soil.

Reform is necessary to correct the omissions of Republican congresses and the errors of our treaties and our diplomacy, which have stripped our fellow-citizens of foreign birth and kindred race recrossing the Atlantic of the shield of American citizenship, and exposed our brethren of the Pacific coast to the incursions of a race not sprung from the same great parent stock and in fact now by law denied citizenship through naturalization, as being neither accustomed to the traditions of a progressive civilization nor exercised in liberty under equal laws. We denounce the policy which thus discards the liberty-loving German and tolerates the revival of the Coolie trade in Mongolian women, imported for immoral purposes, and Mongolian men hired to perform servile labor contracts, and demand such modification of the treaty with the Chinese empire or such legislation by Congress, within a constitutional limitation, as to prevent the further importation or immigration of the Mongolian race.

Reform is necessary and can never be effected but by making it the controlling issue of elections and lifting it above the two false issues with which the office-holding class and the party in power seek to smother it; the false issue with which they would enkindle sectarian strife in respect to public schools, of which the establishment and support belongs exclusively to the several States and which the Democratic party has cherished from their foundation and resolved to maintain without partiality or preference for any class, sect or creed, and without contributing from the treasury to any of the false issues by which they seek to light anew the dying embers of sectional hate between kindred peoples, once unnaturally estranged, but now re-united in one indivisible republic and a common destiny.

Reform is necessary in the civil service. Experience proves that the efficient economical conduct of the governmental business is not possible if its civil service be subject to change at every election, to be a prize fought for at the ballot-box, to be a brief reward of party zeal instead of posts of honor assigned for proved competency and held for fidelity in the public employ; that the dispensing of patronage should neither be a tax upon the time of all public men nor the instrument of their ambition. Here, again, professions falsified in the performance attest that the party in power can work out no practical or salutary reform.

Reform is necessary even more in the higher grades of public service. The President, Vice President, Judges, Senators, Representatives, Cabinet officers, and all others in authority, are the public servants. The offices are not a private perquisite, they are a public trust. When the annals of this republic show the disgrace and censure of a Vice President; a late Speaker of the House of Representatives marketing his rulings as a presiding officer; three Senators profiting secretly by their votes as law-makers; five chairmen of leading committees of the House of Representatives exposed in jobbery; a late Secretary of the Treasury forcing balances in the public accounts; a late Attorney General misappropriating public funds; a Secretary of the Navy enriched or enriching friends by percentages levied off the profits of contracts with his department; an ambassador to England censured in a dishonorable speculation; the President's private secretary barely escaping conviction upon trial for guilty complicity in frauds upon the revenue; a Secretary of War impeached for high crimes and confessed misdemeanors, the demonstration is complete that the first step in reform must be the people's choice of honest men from another party, lest the disease of one political organization infect the body politic and lest by making no change of men or party we can get no change of measures and no reform.

All these abuses, wrongs and crimes, the product of sixteen years ascendancy of the Republican party, create a necessity for reform confessed by the Republicans themselves. But their reformers are voted down in their conventions and displaced from the cabinet. The party's mass of honest voters are powerless to resist the 80,000 office-holders, its leaders and guides. Reform can only be had by peaceful civil revolution.

We demand a change of system, a change of administration, a change of party, so we may have a change of measures and of men.

THE OLD SUBSCRIBER.

He came wearily up the sanctum steps yesterday afternoon, and turned the waste basket upside down and sat down on it with a sigh that might have been cut up into tornadoes and whirlwinds enough to go around half a dozen agricultural counties. He had a weary look about him, as though he had been trying to die, but could not find a doctor. His coat was ragged, and patched here and there with prosperous and clanish communities of cockleburs. His boots were of water-proof variety so arranged that if you stuck them in the river, the water would run out faster than it came in. We asked how he fared, and he glared savagely at a Kansas paper among our exchanges before he answered sadly:

"Well, pretty miserable, thank ye. Ye see, times come on pretty hard, and it was pretty hard sleddin' to get along. I either had to sell the six dogs or cut down expenses some why else, and so I stopped the paper. I missed it powerful bad for the first few weeks, and then I kind o' got used to it. Borrowed it once an' a while here and there, but folks did not somehow appear to like to lend their newspapers, and so I finally lost sight of it altogether. Then trouble begun right off. First thing I knew I was arrested and fined $20 for violating the game law. See, the thing had been changed a little, an' I didn't know nothing about it, but the judge said as how ignorance wasn't no excuse in these days when the State was so full of papers that you couldn't fire a stone out of the winder without hitting an editor. Then in a week I was arrested and fined $20 for violating the fishery law, and when I begged off and said I didn't know nothin' 'bout it, the justice asked me where I was raised, and remitted two dollars of the fine for me to take a paper with. But I kind o' thought I couldn't get into any more scrapes, and I sort o' hung on to the two dollars. An' about two days after I was took up agin and fined four dollars and costs for hunting on Sunday; an' I hope I may die it I knowed it was Sunday. An' I had to sell the gun to get out of the jug. Then a fellow come along and bought every grain of corn I had in the crib for six cents less than what I found next day it was worth in the market; then I lost two of the best cows you ever saw and they was took up and advertised and advertised, and all the time I was huntin' the whole country over for 'em, and when I found them at last, the costs was more than the cows were worth. The taxes came due and I didn't know it, and the farm was sold and I had big costs to pay before I knowed a thing about it. Then I lost $5 on a bet that Pendleton had a dead share thing on the Democratic nomination, and another $5 on a bet that Belknap was Secretary of War, and I don't know anything about Beecher, Babcock, nor Blaine, nor anybody; and every week since I stopped the paper I've paid out more money to get out of trouble than would keep me in newspapers all my days. Put my name on the list."—*Burlington Hawkeye.*

A PRINTER'S DREAM.—A printer sat in his office chair, his boots were patched and his coat threadbare, and his face looked weary and worn with care, while sadly thinking of business debt, old Morpheus slowly around him crept, and before he knew it he soundly slept; and, sleeping, he dreamed that he was dead, from trouble and toil his spirit had fled, and that not even a cow bell tolled for the peaceful rest of his cow hide sole. As he wandered among the shades that smoke and scorch in lower Hades, he shortly observed an iron door, that creakingly swung on hinges ajar, but the entrance was closed by a red hot bar, and Satan himself stood peeping out, and watching for travelers thereabout, and thus to the passing printer spoke, and with growling voice that echoes woke: "Come in, my dear, it shall cost you nothing, and never fear; this is the place where I cook the ones who never pay their subscription sums, for though in life they may escape, they will find when dead it is too late; I will show the place where I melt them thin, with red-hot chains and scraps of tin, and also where I comb each head with broken glass and melted lead; and if of refreshments they only think, there's boiling water for them to drink; there's the red hot grindstone to grind down each nose, and red hot rings to wear on their toes, and if they mention they don't like fire, I'll sew up their mouths with red-hot wire; and then, dear sir, you should see them squirm while I roll them over and cook to a turn." With these last words the printer awoke, and thought it all a practical joke; but still at times so real did it seem that he cannot believe it was a dream; and he often thinks, with a chuckle and grin, of the fate of those who save their tin, and never pay the printer.

A DACOTAH man got mad at the editor and stopped his paper. The next week he sold all his old corn four cents below the market price; his place was sold for taxes because he didn't know that they were due; he lost the nomination for supervisor because he only heard of it three days before the convention adjourned; he lost ten dollars by betting on Columbia two days after Cornell had won both races; he was arrested and fined eight dollars for going hunting on Sunday, and he paid $200 for a lot of forged notes that had been advertised, and the public cautioned not to negotiate them, two weeks. Then

THE CAMBRIA FREEMAN.

EBENSBURG, PA.,
Friday Morning, - - July 14, 1876.

Democratic National Ticket.

FOR PRESIDENT:
SAMUEL J. TILDEN, of New York

FOR VICE PRESIDENT:
THOS. A. HENDRICKS, of Indiana.

Democratic County Ticket.

STATE SENATOR:
F. A. SHOEMAKER, Esq., Ebensburg.
(Subject to District Conference.)
ASSEMBLY:
JOHN DOWNEY, Johnstown.
JAMES J. THOMAS, Carroll Twp.
SHERIFF:
JOHN RYAN, Cambria Borough.
ASSOCIATE JUDGES:
JOHN FLANAGAN, Stony Creek Twp.
JOHN D. THOMAS, Ebensburg.
POOR HOUSE DIRECTOR:
ISAAC N. WISSINGER, Blacklick Twp.
JURY COMMISSIONER:
JOSEPH CRAMER, Allegheny Twp.

BRISTOW told the whole story when he was asked under oath the other day whether Grant had encouraged him in his crusade against the whiskey ring, "after he saw what was the scope of the raid on the distillers and their confederates," and refused to answer, alleging as a reason therefor that he considered communications between a President and his cabinet privileged. "Nuff sed."

SOME of the radical prints have had the hardihood to charge the insufficiency of the military force on the frontier to the economy in public expenditures now being urged by the Democratic House at Washington, and this too in face of the fact that the present House had no control over the appropriations now being expended for the maintenance of the army. The proper place to lay the responsibility is at the door of the War department, which keeps not more than 5,000 troops on the frontier to protect the settlers and fight the Indians, but is able to station 20,000 soldiers at various points in the South to prevent the people of that section from voting the Democratic ticket.

SO LONG as the Democracy can count on the active assistance of such men as Charles Francis Adams, F. A. Conkling, F. W. Bird, John M. Palmer, Gustavus Koerner, Park Godwin, Charles Goepp, Frederick Hassaurek, and many others who until recently have occupied prominent positions in the Republican party, they can well dispense with the services of Blanton Duncan, more appropriately termed Blatant Duncan, of Kentucky, James W. Singleton, of Illinois, and several others of that ilk, who have gone over body and breeches to the support of Hayes and Wheeler. We don't say that there is cause to rejoice over the departure of *all* who have left us, but there is certainly no more reason to regret the desertion of the men named above, one of whom (Singleton) is referred to by the N. Y. *Sun* as a political dead beat, than there is cause for despondency among the Ohio Democracy now that the redoubtable Sam. Cary, generally known as Gen. Sam. Cary, has put on the war paint for the venerable Peter Cooper, thus unintentionally adding to Tilden's chances for carrying that State against its own Governor.

THE letter of Gov. Hayes accepting the Republican nomination for President of the United States was published in the daily papers of Monday last, and is, what the Phila. *Times* properly terms it, the happiest, rosiest epistle we have read for many a long day. The Governor of course expresses gratitude for what he conceives to be a great honor conferred upon him, i. e., the Republican nomination for the Presidency; endorses the platform of his party, which declares among other things that "President Grant deserves the continued and hearty support of the American people for his patriotism and his immense service in war and in peace"; pledges himself if elected to conduct the administration on reform principles; is willing to put up with one term in the Presidential chair and promises never to ask for a re-election to that office if the people will only take compassion on him this time; says he will support all measures designed to preserve the non sectarian character of the public schools; will if elected divide the offices without regard to political preferences, but simply in the interest of honesty and efficiency; declares very earnestly, almost frantically, to use the language of the *Times*, that if his countrymen of the Southern States will turn in and help him through he will make their land a paradise and be to them a good angel of peace and plenty; will do his level best to encourage the preservation of the public credit in the honest payment of the national debt; commits himself to the resumption of specie payments, leaving the world to infer from his silence on that particular subject that he will oppose the repeal of the act of 1875; and guarantees the doing of various other things if he only succeeds in reaching the goal of his ambition

Republican County Convention.

The annual political farce, or rather tragedy, of the Republican party of this county was re-enacted at the Court House in this place on last Monday week, when the delegates of that organization met in county convention to nominate a county ticket to be defeated at the next November election. It was a full convention, owing to the fact that so far as Cambria county is concerned, Hon. A. A. Barker, of this place, was in earnest and vigorous pursuit of that "second term" of which he has said so much of late years, while Gen. Jacob M. Campbell, of Johnstown, was just as active and fatally bent on *his* first term. Harry Boggs, of the Cambria Iron Co., took time by the forelock and by traveling overland was early on the ground, opposed, for reasons no doubt satisfactory to himself, to both Barker and Campbell, and in favor of Gen. Wm. H. Kountz, of Somerset county. It seemed strange to the friends of Mr. Barker in the north of the county that Boggs would even go back on Campbell, a man of his own town, and support a Somerset county candidate, much as Barker knew how bitterly Boggs was opposed to himself personally. On the first ballot for Congress Campbell had 55 votes, Barker 27, and Koontz 10—the latter vote representing the personal preference of Daniel J. Morrell, expressed through his henchmen, Harry Boggs and the courtly and elegant Col. James Cooper, also of the Cambria Iron Co., who was merely the shadow, although a very *large* one, of his confederate Boggs. And thus the heretofore invincible A. A. Barker, the old war horse of the Republican party in northern Cambria, was made to bite the dust and surrender, at least for the present, his fondly cherished idea of a "second term."—But he died *game*, as they say in sporting phrases, and with his *gaffs* on him, fighting like the veteran he is and always has been, and as we hope he will be for all time to come.

Will Gen. Campbell be nominated by the conference of the district? If he thinks so he is in our opinion hugging a fatal delusion to his soul. With that event, however, we have nothing to do except to express our opinion, as we have done, and to take care of the future.

C. T. Roberts, of this place, was unanimously declared to be the choice of the Republicans of Cambria county for the State Senate, with power to select his own conferees. Mr. Roberts is a good and orthodox member of his party and a gentleman in the fullest acceptation of the term. And thereby hangs a tale. His competitor for the nomination is John A. Lemon, of Blair county, the present incumbent. We do not pretend to even guess which of those two gentlemen will be nominated, as we are assured that there will be a warm contest in the conference between the friends of both the candidates, and of course we must await the result.

The convention then nominated for Assembly on the first ballot, John H. Brown, a young lawyer of Johnstown, and Dr. W. H. Sloan, of Chest Springs. Of course both these gentlemen were set up by the convention more for ornament than use, and with the foregone conclusion that they will both be defeated. Brown will be Dr. Sloan's patient during the campaign, while the Democracy will administer to both of them, the patient and doctor, a dose that will be *sure to kill*, politically.

Thomas Davis, of Ebensburg, formerly of Jackson township, was nominated for Sheriff on the third ballot over Jacob Trefts and Charles Zimmerman, both of Johnstown, and John C. Gates, of White township, Davis receiving 48 votes on said ballot—a majority of the convention. Davis, who has been well known as an active and vindictive Republican in this county for many years, has at last reached the ridiculous and fatal conclusion that the day of his political deliverance from the grasp of the Democracy of Cambria has at length arrived, and that he will be the next Sheriff of the county. This is not the time nor is this the place to argue that question. It will be fully attended to at the proper time, when the merits of Thomas Davis and John Ryan, the Democratic candidate for the same office, will be thoroughly canvassed in these columns with no earthly doubt as to the verdict of the people at the ballot-box.

Irwin Rutledge, of Johnstown, and Richard Jones, of Ebensburg, both renegade Democrats, were nominated for Associate Judges. They will sink to the political deep with the balance of the ticket. And now comes the inevitable James Cunningham, of Carroll township, once more to the front as a candidate for Poor House Director. The pursuit of office under difficulties is a chronic weakness with Cunningham. He has tried it before and knows how it was himself, and he will know how it is again.

For Jury Commissioner, Thomas P. Dumm, of Barr township, was nominated over George B. Stineman, of Croyle township. This was an inexcusable mistake, for the very plain reason that it leaves the southern part of the county without any choice in the selection of jurors from that section, which comprises in population about one half of the entire county. But such was the amazing stupidity of the Republican convention of this county.

Thus ends the first chapter of the Republican party of Cambria county in the approaching important political campaign. What will be the character of the second chapter will be discussed and enquired into hereafter.

THE remarkable patriotic awakening which marks this centennial year of grace will have its proper culmination in the election of "Uncle Sam" as President of the United States.

Custer's Last Battle.

THRILLING DETAILS OF THE FIGHT—LIEUT. DE RUDIO'S NARROW ESCAPE.

CHICAGO, July 10.—Men who were in Reno's battery say that the Indians picked off Reno's men at the rate of two or three an hour from the heights beyond the reach of the cavalry carbines. Dr. Porter stood beside poor Dewolf when he fell. He saw the Indians drag McIntosh from his horse and riddle him with pistol shots as he lay at their feet. He was in the thickest of the fray when Charlie Reynolds fell pierced through the heart, and escaped unhurt whereforty-one brave men were killed in less time than it takes to tell the story. The Indians invariably overreached them with their arms. The Doctor thinks the Indian loss of life in Reno's battle was insignificant in comparison with Reno's loss.

The Crow scout who reported to the Far West proves to be the only survivor of Custer's charge. He says the Sioux completely enveloped Custer, who killed his horses, using their remains for breastworks. He fought desperately, the Indians charging his position repeatedly and losing heavily. The Crow believes they lost more than Custer. One company, that of Capt. Smith, tried to cut its way out to the rear, but all were killed, and their bodies lay some rods from Custer, all in a little knot. Custer was among the last to fall. Col. Crook, with his heavy flowing beard, was the last one standing that the Crow recognized. Custer and command were all killed within an hour. Custer's command having been finished, the Indians gathered their entire force about Reno, leaving the squaws to mutilate the dead and torture the living. The remains bear many evidences of torture. Some seem to have been shot with arrows while still living, and from others portions of their bodies were removed. The heads of nearly all had been crushed with stone clubs. In some cases the heads were severed from the body. The entrails were taken from some, and from many limbs were chopped off. Some bodies were partly burned. A few were not found but clothing belonging to them was found and recognized. No trace was found of Lieut. Harrington's body or clothing.—Lieut. De Rudio, of Reno's command, who being cut off at the ford, hid in the bushes, relates that a troop of mounted men passed near him, one of whom was dressed in Tom Custer's clothing—buckskin suit, broad-brimmed hat, and flowing neck tie. He called to them, "For God's sake, Tom, don't leave me here!" and his cry was answered by a volley. He rushed for the river and dropped from a steep bank, and a number of braves, frightened by the rush of the other Indians and the volley, also scrambled from the thicket to the river, and in the confusion which followed De Rudio managed to escape with his life.

The latest reports from Berthold Agency indicate that the Gros Ventres and Mandan tribes of Indians, hitherto friendly, have joined the Sioux. Since the Custer disaster they have been very uneasy. Sitting Bull was in constant communication with these tribes last winter.

WHAT has become of the anti-Catholic movement in politics? is a question asked by the New York *Sun*. Blaine was its champion and its candidate for President. It is not probable that the Blaine strength in the Republican National Convention was transferred to Hayes without such assurances from some quarter or other to the anti-Catholics as made Hayes satisfactory to them? Blaine was the first man to whom Hayes telegraphed after receiving the nomination. Was that designed as a compliment to the anti-Catholic sentiment personified in Blaine?

There are indications that the anti-Catholics are actively in the field. They have generally worked silently and secretly; but not for that the less effectually, as the results of some elections have shown. Now one of the organs of the anti-Catholics, the Christian *Witness* of New York, comes out openly and boldly.

"There is," says the *Witness*, "to be a struggle here next fall of a very great and far-reaching importance. All the Roman Catholics will undoubtedly be on one side and all Protestants worthy of the name on the other." The Catholics, according to this journal, will vote the Democratic ticket and Protestants "worthy of the name" will vote the Republican ticket.

Not content with urging a political division on religious issues, the *Witness* goes on to denounce our Irish and German citizens in a strain calculated to arouse the bitterest and fiercest passions. Just consider the following extract from its leading article:

"Had the hordes of priest-ridden Irish Roman Catholics and atheistical Germans which have since invaded the land come a century sooner, a stable republic would have been no more likely here than in Mexico; and the question arises now, how much strain can the good element in our nation bear?"

It illustrates the perfect freedom of the press here that these fierce denunciations of a large part of our people can be issued with impunity, hardly a stone's throw from the office of the *Sun*—the advocate of religious liberty and of the mild and benignant doctrines of Christianity.

THE refusal of Grant to appear in Philadelphia on the Fourth of July has prompted a leading Republican to accord to the Pittsburgh *Post* the privilege of saying what it pleases about the President who has thus deliberately insulted and humiliated the American nation at home and abroad. The surprise, however, is only great to those who have refused to believe the depth of his groveling nature, who still retained the impression that he had been misrepresented by his political adversaries. He will go out of office with less regret by the people, and be sooner forgotten, than any man who preceded him. He may linger a few years by the sea side, surrounded by his whisky-loving companions, but will eventually pass from sight without a tear. His whole Administration is tainted, and it cannot be that the American people will perpetuate in power the men who for the past eight years have collected and disbursed their money, and by whom hundreds of millions have been diverted from legitimate uses. The road to safety lies in the direction of a total change, which will certainly take place, if for no other reason than that self-preservation is the first law of nature.

IT is but justice to the Pennsylvania delegation to St. Louis to explain that they were opposed to the portion of the platform which relates to the tariff. The Hon. Malcolm Hay, the member of the committee on resolutions from this State, sought to have the platform amended so as to make it more acceptable to the people whom he represented. The convention, however, almost unanimously favored a simple declaration for a revenue tariff, and the delegation from Pennsylvania did not deem it expedient to oppose the unanimous adoption of the platform because of their disagreement with the majority on this subject.—*Harrisburg Patriot.*

Mr. Hay did his best for what he considered the best interests of Pennsylvania, but we are not at all alarmed about the Republican party making any capital out of the revenue tariff resolution. There is so much revenue required just now that it makes a pretty high tariff of itself. A Republican Congress and President reduced the tariff on pig iron twice since it has been in power and we shall not be troubled with that issue in a Presidential election.—*Pittsburgh Post.*

Terrible Battle with the Sioux.

GEN. CUSTER AND FIFTEEN OF HIS OFFICERS AND THREE HUNDRED MEN MASSACRED BY THE INDIANS.

SALT LAKE CITY, July 5.—The *Times* publishes a dispatch from Boseman, Montana Territory, dated July 3, 7 P. M., which says that Mr. Muggins Taylor, a bearer of dispatches from Little Horn to Fort Ellis, who arrived at Boseman that evening, reports that a battle was fought on the 25th of June, thirty or forty miles below the Little Horn, Gen. Custer having attacked an Indian camp of from 2,500 to 4,000 warriors on one side, while Col. Reno was to attack it on the other side, three companies being placed on a hill as a reserve, Gen. Custer and fifteen officers and every man belonging to the five companies were killed. Reno retreated under the protection of the reserve. The whole number killed was 315. General Gibbon joined Reno. When the Indians left, the battle field looked like a slaughter-pen, as it really was, being in a narrow ravine. The dead were much mutilated. The situation now looks serious. Gen. Terry arrived at Gibbon's camp on a steamboat, and crossed the command over, and accompanied it to join Custer, who knew it was coming before the fight occurred. Lieut. Crittenden, son of General Crittenden, was among the killed.

A Salt Lake dispatch of the same date says that a special correspondent of the Helena (Mont.) *Herald*, writing from Stillwater, Montana, July 2d, states that Gen. Custer, his two brothers, his nephew and brother-in-law were all killed, and not one of his detachment escaped. Two hundred and seven men were buried in one place. The number of killed is estimated at 300, and the wounded at thirty-one. The Indians surrounded Major Reno's command and held them one day in the hills, cut off from water, until Gibbon's command came in sight when they broke camp in the night and left.

The Seventh fought like tigers, and were overcome by mere brute force. The Indian loss cannot be estimated, as they bore off and cached most of their killed.

The remnant of the Seventh Cavalry and Gibbon's command are returning to the mouth of the Little Horn, where a steamboat lies. The Indians got all the arms of the killed soldiers. There were seventeen commissioned officers killed. The whole of the Custer family died at the head of their column. The exact loss is not known as both Adjutants and the Sergeant Major were killed.

The Indian camp was from three to four miles long, and was twenty miles up the Little Horn from its mouth. The Indians actually pulled men off their horses in some instances.

IT would be utterly impossible for us to crowd into the limited space at our disposal any adequate description of the grand demonstration in Philadelphia on the Centennial 4th of July. Consoling ourselves with the reflection that most of our patrons have already had access to the daily papers containing exhaustive descriptions of the celebration, we can give but the barest outline. The ceremonies were held in Independence Square. No correct computation could be made of the immense number of people present, but it ran up into the hundred thousands. On the platform alone there were 4,000 people.

The opening of the ceremonies was a grand overture, entitled the "Grand Republic," by Geo. P. Bristow, of New York. It was founded on our national air of "Hail Columbia."—General Hawley, in a three minutes speech, introduced Hon. Thos. W. Ferry, president of the United States Senate, as the presiding officer. On taking the chair Mr. Ferry delivered a brief address. Bishop Stevens, of Pennsylvania, offered prayer. The "Hymn of Welcome," written by Oliver Windell Holmes, was then sung. Richard Henry Lee, of Virginia, a descendent of that Lee, who offered the original resolution of independence, next read the immortal declaration from the original document.

Next came a Brazilian Hymn, composed expressly for the occasion at the request of the Emperor of Brazil, by Don Carlos Gozmez de Brazil. After this came the triumphal march, with chorus, entitled "Our National Banner," the words by Dexter Smith, of Massachusetts, the music by Sir Julius Benedict, of England.

The oration by Wm. M. Evarts, of New York, and the "National Ode," by Bayard Taylor, were the great features of the day. The high reputation which these gentlemen have acquired led the people to expect something out of the usual course, nor were they disappointed. It would be absurd to attempt even an outline here. Besides all this there was the military parade, an army over 9,000 strong, and coming from every section of our common country. There was also the great Catholic parade, with nine thousand members of the total abstinence societies in line, and the appropriate dedication of the magnificent fountain erected by these societies on the Centennial grounds. There was, in fact, so much that we would fain stop attempting a description.—*Hollidaysburg Standard.*

THE WAR OF RACES.—*Six Negroes and One White Man Killed.*—An Augusta (Ga.) letter of the 9th inst, says that while Rob't Butler and another citizen of Edgefield county, S. C., while driving in the town of Hamburg, on the Fourth, were stopped by a colored militia company, who blocked up the public highway and prevented them from proceeding on their way home. Complaint was made by Butler to Prince Rivers (colored,) a Trial Justice, who began an investigation, Doc. Adams, Captain of the company, was the first witness. Adams became so insolent that Justice Rivers arrested him for contempt, and continued the case until yesterday afternoon. When the trial was resumed, the company went to the court and rescued Adams. Rivers, who, in addition to his being a Trial Justice, commands the State militia, ordered the company to disarm, and on refusing to comply with his orders he called upon the citizens for aid. The citizens responded, and the militia company took possession of a brick building and refused to surrender. Fire was opened by both sides, which continued for several hours with but little effect. One white man, Mackey Merriwether, was shot in the head and killed. His body was brought to Augusta. Another white man is reported wounded. One of the negroes is reported killed and nine taken prisoners. A small piece of artillery was taken from Augusta to Hamburg, but, after firing a few rounds, the ammunition gave out. The citizens of Edgefield are aided by citizens of Augusta and a regular seige has been laid to the building in which the negro militia are intrenched. Prince Rivers is in command of the citizens. The siege will be continued until the company surrenders. There are about one hundred men in the building armed with Enfield rifles.

Later.—The riot at Hamburg has terminated disastrously. This morning, between 2 and 3 o'clock, six negroes were killed and three wounded; one white man was killed and another wounded.

After the whites fired four rounds from a piece of artillery, the negroes retreated from the brick building they held into the cellars and out houses of the adjoining buildings. Fifteen were captured, and the others, including Doc. Adams, escaped into the country.

It is reported that some of the prisoners were shot after being captured.

News and Other Notings.

—After all, Grant had rather be tight than President.

—The New York *World* calls Carl Schurz a "stem winding politician."

—More people have been killed by Fourth of July celebrations than fell in the Revolutionary war.

—The *Graphic* says Gov. Tilden loved and lost a Batawia girl, and is faithful to her memory.

—Radical campaign lies this year are so very thin that it is scarcely worth while nailing them.

—Senator Morrill took the oath of office as Secretary of the Treasury last week at the executive mansion.

—Matilda Fletcher, of Iowa, who did a good deal of stump speaking for Grant in 1872, has declared for Tilden.

—Newport, Vt., on the Fourth, had music by a drum corps, each member of which was over ninety years of age.

—Hamilton College has been presented with a clock 245 years old. It was brought from England in 1641 by John Eliot.

—A dwarf in Ningpo, China, is so small that his brother carries him in a basket, and opens the cover for those who pay to see.

—The loss in the State of Iowa by the recent floods will amount to $1,000,000. The loss in Warren county alone is $300,000.

—An Anderson county (Ky.) wife gave birth to five children recently, and at last accounts four of them were living and doing well.

—The Secretary of War has received a large number of dispatches from all parts of the West offering volunteers for the Indian war.

—The New York *Herald* has started, with a subscription of a thousand dollars, a fund for the erection of a monument to General Custer.

—The number of Pittsburghers who were in Custer's ill-fated command, and who are supposed to all have been killed, is fixed at thirteen.

—A tornado at South Burlington, Iowa, on the night of the 4th inst. demolished twenty-nine buildings, killed three persons, and injured many others.

—Two guns belonging to the Spanish Armada, which have been under water for 288 years, have been recovered off the Scotch coast by a diving party.

—Postmaster-General Jewell has been summarily removed by the President for political reasons, and his assistant, Mr. Tyner, appointed in his place.

—Cincinnati will send to the Centennial a real living curiosity. It is a girl who never in her life sat that upon the floor to lace her shoes. She was born without feet.

—An explosion of fire damp occurred at L'Hospital colliery, near Saint Avold, Germany, on Saturday, by which forty-two persons were killed and forty-seven severely injured.

—The St. Louis *Times* says that Sam Tilden is a bachelor, but his bachelorhood has its compensations. He has no brother-in-law Casey, and did not marry into the Dent family.

—And now says the wicked *World*: "The country waits with some anxiety to see Mr. Grant take the field with all *his* relations and charge into a *cul-de sac* full of savage Sioux."

—Benjamin Singerly died in Pittsburgh on Sunday evening last of sunstroke. He was State Printer from 1861 to 1874 and well known to most of the public men of the Commonwealth.

—Samuel Leach, a carpenter, of Biddeford, Me., hung himself in the cemetery on Saturday, first hanging his coat on his wife's tomb-stone and placing his hat and cane on his son's grave.

—The thermometer marked one hundred and ten degrees at Trenton, N. J., on Saturday, and in a militia encampment near that city one hundred and seventy soldiers were prostrated by the heat.

—On Sunday morning last the propeller St. Clair was burned off Fourteen-mile Point, on Lake Superior, and sixteen of the eighteen passengers and ten of the crew were drowned in the effort to reach shore.

—Twelve hundred Mormons want to avenge Custer, and ex-Gen. Shelby, a noted confederate officer in the late war is of the same mind. The latter offers to raise 1,000 men in Missouri for the purpose indicated.

—A boy was apparently drowning in the Mississippi, near Natchez. A playmate swam bravely to his rescue, was attacked by cramps, and drowned. The other boy swam ashore, making no effort to save the dying hero.

—Mlle. Spilterini walked a rope across Niagara rapids below the falls in eight minutes. She walked back in twelve minutes. Two thousand people watched the progress of the daring female, who is the best balanced of her sex.

—The Liberal Republican element seems to crop out very decidedly towards Tilden in the northwestern counties. At the Tilden ratification meeting in Erie, Mr. Orange Noble presided, and ex-Senator Morrow B. Lowry was one of the chief orators.

—The Czar of Russia has promised not to interfere in the contest between Servia and Turkey. If he should adhere to this, Servia will hardly be able to cope with the Sultan's forces. The battles thus far have proven victories for the Turks.

—A man in St. Louis, afflicted with neuralgia, declared that he would kill himself if not cured within a week. He tried every remedy that he could hear of, but was no better at the end of the allotted time, and then he kept his word by taking morphine.

—The fact was made known to the prisoners in the Western Penitentiary on Friday that they would be permitted to subscribe for such newspapers and periodicals as they desired. Twenty-two of the number subscribed for daily and weekly newspapers.

—An Easton correspondent calls attention to another coincidence. The initials of the Democratic candidates first names are the initials of Tilden, S. T., and those of their last names, T. H., are Hendricks' initials. If there is any luck in letters they ought to win.

—Mr. Edward J. Lane, of White county, Ga., was recently married to Miss Ella W. Terning. The groom is only four feet six inches high, while the bride is five feet eleven inches. As short as he is, he doubtless thinks he would be a long Lane if he didn't have a Terning.

—There were fully fifty cases of sun stroke in New York on Sunday, of which nineteen proved fatal. In Philadelphia a large number of persons were also prostrated by the heat on the same day, fifteen of whom are known to have died from the effects, besides several whose deaths had not been officially reported.

—In the religious services at the cathedral in Rochester, New York, on the Fourth, beside the music of the mass, the "Star Spangled Banner," "Hail Columbia," "Red, White and Blue," and other national airs were played on the organ, and the interior as well as the exterior of the edifice was elaborately decorated with the national colors.

—The last election in Colorado gave the Democrats a majority of 2,163, which will probably be greatly increased in the approaching elections for Governor and State officers, a Legislature which will elect two United States Senators, and for a Congressman. Colorado will be admitted to the Union before November, by Presidential proclamation, and Tilden and Hendricks will undoubtedly carry the State.

METHODS ++ POINTS ++
METHODS OF BUSINESS ++ POINTS OF ADVANTAGE
+++ IN THE PURCHASE OF +++

CLOTHING

—AT—
WANAMAKER & BROWN'S OAK HALL,
To which we invite the Interested Attention and Careful Scrutiny of
—THE PURCHASING PUBLIC.—

METHODS:	POINTS:
WE have but One Price for All	ONE Price means of necessity the Cash Price
WE receive Cash Payment from All	CASH saves expense of collecting losses from bad debts
WE give a Guarantee protecting All	THE Guarantee represents honor and may not be a source of profit
WE Return Money when we cannot suit All	We rely on Intrinsic value and not on use of profit
WE buy our goods at first hands, in immense quantities, and at the lowest prices for Cash	IT is easy to buy of us, as our prices are denied to others
WE manufacture with extreme care every garment we sell	DICKERING and Chaffering are done away with, as every article is marked out having to ask Less
WE inspect every yard of goods that goes into our garments	OUR large premises, on one floor, enable us to serve customers with promptness and economy
WE put a ticket on every garment, showing plainly its quality and price	WE fill orders received by mail or telegraph with the same care as if the purchaser were present, and refer to any Bank or Express Co. in Philadelphia for particulars
WE cut off every item of unnecessary expenditure	NOT a garment sold that we cannot recommend as a man.
WE employ first-class workmen in every department	
WE give satisfaction to every purchaser or return the money	

In addition to our Immense Stock of Ready-Made Clothing, we have a Department of Men's and Boy's Furnishing Goods, Shirts (of our own make) and Underwear at Very Lowest Prices.

WANAMAKER & BROWN,
OAK HALL,
S. E. COR. SIXTH & MARKET STREETS,
PHILADELPHIA.

—Dr. Henry H. and John Bucher and two other persons were instantly killed in the drug store of the first named, in Philadelphia, on the 4th inst., by an explosion of dynamite with which Dr. Bucher was preparing some pyrotechnics. Dr. H. H. and John Bucher were sons of Rev. Dr. Bucher, of the Reformed church, and brothers of Hon. J. C. Bucher, of Union county.

—Miss Dolly Krause, aged 15, living at Etna, Allegheny county, is of a lively executive turn. On Thursday last she forged her father's name to a check for $175 and when detected in the crime cut her throat with a razor and sat down on a stump to meditate. The wound was not deep enough to be fatal. She wanted money enough to go west and see her brother.

—Providence, R. I., has a bright young girl of eighteen years whose fondness for masculine attire and adventure has made her life thus far a notable one. She has been to sea several voyages, and is as familiar with the ropes and rigging as any old salt. She has also driven a coal cart in Providence. She calls herself Susan Holmes, but her real name is not known.

—A passenger train on the Missouri Pacific Railroad was stopped by a party of masked men near Otterville, Mo., on Saturday night last, and robbed of $16,000 in cash, which was secured by breaking open a safe in the Adams express car. The stopping of the train was effected by piling a lot of ties and lumber on the track and then displaying a signal light. A dozen or more men were engaged in the robbery.

—A violent storm, lasting only fifteen minutes, did damage to the amount of about $200,000 in Fort Madison, Iowa, on Monday evening of last week. St. Joseph's Catholic church was demolished by the falling of its steeple, which was 250 feet high, and all the other churches in the town were damaged. The Park House was nearly demolished, and nearly every dwelling was damaged, about forty being unroofed.

—Near Poughkeepsie is a cottonwood or swamp poplar tree, recently felled, which measures 125 feet in height, 6 feet and 2 inches in diameter two feet from the ground, where it was cut off; 4 feet and 6 inches in diameter thirty feet from the ground, and each of its largest limbs was a large tree in itself. Its rings show it to have been only 65 years old, and the person by whom it was transplanted is said to be now living.

—The number of sun strokes in New York on Monday is believed to have been not less than sixty, all of which with, one or two exceptions, proved fatal. This number has not been exceeded in one day for thirty-five years, except on July 2d, 1872, when sixty-eight persons in that city were prostrated by the sun's rays. In Baltimore, on the same day, there were twenty-seven cases, fourteen of which culminated in death.

—It is an interesting fact that now, when the secret anti Catholic movement appears to be so extremely strong, Gov. Cheeney, of New Hampshire, in his message to the Legislature, advocates a reform in the Constitution of that State which will abolish the religious test as a qualification for holding office. At present no Catholic can hold an office in New Hampshire, and this the Governor objects to, proposing to admit Catholics to the same privileges in this respect as are enjoyed by other citizens. This is very creditable to the Governor, and we conclude from it that he can neither be a Blaine man nor a Grant man.

—The parade of the Catholic Total Abstinence Union and the dedication of its great fountain on the Centennial grounds, near the slope of George's Hill, formed an important feature on the 4th of July. The opening ceremonies of the occasion were religious services at the Cathedral, Nineteenth and Race sts., which were attended by the delegates to the National Convention of the Order, now in session in that city. Pontifical Mass was celebrated by Archbishop Wood, and the sermon was preached by Right Rev. John Quinlan, Bishop of Mobile. The Bishop and other speakers of the day dwelt upon the high claims in respect to religious toleration of the Catholic Church, founded upon the record of the early colonists of Maryland.

—The recent death of Santa Anna in the City of Mexico removes from the scene a once picturesque figure, which for years had lingered, superfluous upon it. Such strange fascination attaches to men of his stamp that, although the rumors that came from the West India Islands and later from the City of Mexico always spoke of the old man as hopelessly retired from public life, no one would have been surprised if he rose into notice once more with his wooden leg well to the front in a revolution or a grasp at the great power which again and again he had held. He was successively soldier, emperor, anti-imperialist, president, minister, dictator, prisoner and exile. He tasted the sweets and bitters of life in a way and on a scale that few can picture and but one in a hundred millions can experience, yet he has been over twenty years out of public life.

E CAMBRIA FREEMAN.

Ebensburg, Pa.,

DAY. - - JULY 14, 1876.

OCAL AND PERSONAL.

, There, and the Other Place.

...On Thursday last a fourteen months old son of John McKamey, of Williamsburg, Blair county, laid violent hands on a glass full of scalding hot jelly and attempted to drink the contents, but in doing so spilled the burning mixture over his mouth, chin and breast, causing very painful wounds.

—Charles Anderson stepped into a drug store in Huntingdon the other day, and getting hold of the wrong bottle, helped himself to about forty grains of corrosive sublimate, which would have brought his earthly career to a sudden termination had not strong emetics been promptly administered.

—Dealers and hotel keepers will find it to their advantage to call and examine the large and excellent stock of cigars now on exhibition and sale at Sultzbach's Centennial Cigar Store, all manufactured of the very best tobaccos and to be disposed of at the very lowest wholesale and retail cash prices.

—A young man named Henry Eberly, an employe at the poor house farm, was accidentally thrown from a buggy in this place on the afternoon of the 4th inst., and suffered a compound fracture of the right leg at the ankle. He was taken home and is now under medical treatment, with very fair prospects for his early recovery.

—A carpenter named George Pressler, while at work on Rauch's new brewery at Hollidaysburg, on Thursday last, was accidentally precipitated from the building and falling a distance of fifteen or twenty feet struck with his head, shoulders and back on a beer keg, but fortunately escaped without a broken bone or other serious injury.

—Mr. Jos. W. Pringle, of Croyle township, who by the way is a staunch friend of the FREEMAN, planted three bushels of corn on the 1st day of July, which sprouted in short order, and in eight days after the planting several of the stalks measured six inches in hight. Can anybody inform us of a more prompt or complete acknowledgment of the corn?

—The venerable wife of Dr. —— Brady, of Summerhill township, was thrown from a horse on Saturday last, and, if we are correctly informed, had her collar bone and one arm and leg fractured, besides receiving severe internal injuries. Her age is said to be about 75 years, and if she has suffered to the extent stated her recovery is next to impossible.

—Mr. Jas. J. Murphy, proprietor of Star Clothing Hall, 109 Clinton street, Johnstown, has gone to Ireland, but it is well enough to bear in mind that he didn't take his store with him, and that made-up clothing and other goods in his line of the very best qualities can be bought just as cheap for the cash in his absence as if he was present in propria persona.

—A Johnstown Republican of an appreciative turn of mind declares that Irvin Rutledge, one of the candidates for Associate Judge on the Republican ticket, "does not weigh sixty pounds to the bushel." And he might have added that all the candidates of the same party have been weighed and found wanting—what they won't get in this county, a smell at the political fleshpots.

—An attempt was made a few nights ago to break into the residence of Mr. E. R. Baldridge, manager and postmaster at Bennington Furnace Blair county, but the noise made by the would-be burglars awakened a domestic, who aroused Mr. B., and he in turn fired a couple of shots from a revolver, which was promptly accepted as an invitation to leave on part of the night prowlers.

—Somebody went to the trouble of hauling a dead black snake to town last Saturday morning and depositing it in front of our office, and the story soon spread that we had killed the monster while it was endeavoring to effect an entrance into our office cellar by way of the coal hole. His snakeship measured five feet four inches, we are told, and was about as 'thick as an ordinary man's wrist.

—Lord Grosnevor, of England, and Lord knows who else, interviewed the Cambria Iron Works at Johnstown within the past week or so, the last batch of distinguished gentlemen who arrived there being composed for the most part of Commissioners to the Centennial and other eminent men from England, France, Germany, Austria, Prussia, Spain, Japan, Egypt, and other foreign countries.

—The dwelling house of Mr. Joseph Wright, in Summerhill township, not far from Portage station, was recently entered in broad daylight, during the absence of the family, and robbed of some fifty or sixty dollars in money, most if not all of which is said to have been in gold. There were a number of berry pickers in the vicinity at the time, and it is thought that some of them secured the booty.

—Fame is said to consist of being killed in battle and then having your name spelled wrong in the dispatches. That is not exactly the fix our friend and neighbor, C. T. Roberts, is in just now, but if there was no newspaper in existence except the Harrisburg *Patriot* the outside world would be led to believe that James H. Fisher, whoever he may be, is the choice of the Cambria county Republicans for State Senator.

—Messrs. Kibler and Libby, delegates to the Republican county convention from Chest township, refused to take any further stock in the deliberations of that body after the nomination of the ring candidate for Sheriff had been made, and withdrawing from the Court House, closed the *Gates* in their rear and went away vowing that Davis wouldn't receive three out of a total poll of twenty-five or thirty Republican votes in Chest township.

—Once more to his native heath we gladly welcome back from the centennial city Dr. M. J. Buck, of Carrolltown, who, not content with having mastered the science of medicine according to the eclectic dispensation, has recently went through a very thorough "course of sprouts" in the homeopathic school, and now comes home fully prepared to puke and purge his patients to their hearts' content by either or both the systems named. Success attend him.

—The mammoth store of Wood, Morrell & Co., in Johnstown, was entered by burglars at a late hour on Saturday night last and robbed of about one hundred dollars, worth of goods. Ingress was obtained through a cellar window, by which aperature the burglars also made their exit with their stolen booty, and although two watchmen were on duty about the building at the time, strange to say they knew nothing of the raid on the premises until the next morning.

—Miss Alice Adams, daughter of Mr. Wm. Adams, of Franklin borough, but more recently known as Sister Gertrude, died of consumption at the mother house of the order of St. Benedict, at Carrolltown, this county, on Thursday last, aged 23 years and 4 months. Sister Gertrude was a devout religious and a most amiable lady, and her early death is a source of deep regret to a large circle of friends and relatives in this county and elsewhere. Interment at Carrolltown on Sunday. May she rest in peace.

—If we thought that any person whose opinion we respect could be induced to believe that we entertain such sentiments or sought to draw such an inference as was attributed to us in the last issue of the *Herald*, we would willingly take the trouble to answer said strictures, which we feel confident we could do very effectually. As it is, however, we don't think the game would be worth the ammunition, and hence we pass it by with the silent contempt which the article in question so well deserves.

—A most diabolical attempt was made on Wednesday night of last week to thrown the mail train west from the track near Conemaugh Furnace, below Johnstown, by placing a piece of railroad bar in such a position as would likely wreck the engine and cars, but the hellish design was fortunately frustrated by the discovery and removal of the obstruction before the intended catastrophe occurred. Two tramps were subsequently arrested in the vicinity on suspicion and taken to Greensburg, where a hearing resulted in their discharge, the evidence not being strong enough to hold them.

—The recent drowning of Mr. David Reed and family in Huntingdon has already been noticed in these columns, but the remarkable escape of a man named Hamilton, who was escape of a man named Hamilton, who was in the same vehicle with the unfortunate family at the time of their sad taking off, has only recently come to our knowledge. Hamilton, who, it seems, is a cripple, jumped from the wagon with such force as to cause his wooden leg to take root, as were, in the soft bottom of the swollen stream, thus enabling him to maintain his position against the current which swept his companions to their death and finally to save his life.

—Johnstown and Altoona both cut a wide swath on the Centennial Fourth of July, immense processions, widespread decorations, the making of speeches, booming of cannon, pealing of bells, fizzing of fireworks, a general ebullition of patriotism among all classes, being the leading features in both instances. At the former place R. L. Johnston, Esq., of this place, delivered a very interesting and instructive address replete with local history, and in Altoona Hon. J. P. Blair, of Indiana, Pa., was the orator of the day.

—Mr. David Burkett died on Monday night last, at his home in Johnstown, from an attack of *coup de soliel*, or sun stroke, with which he was prostrated while engaged in his usual avocation of driving a two-horse team for the Cambria Iron Co. On the same day a resident of Cambria borough named Slane, a helper in the rolling mill named David Harshberger, and a lady residing in Conemaugh borough, name not given, were also prostrated by the sun's fierce rays, but neither of them we believe suffered very much from the effects.

—After the Fourth of July a lull in the mercantile business is always perceptible, and as a consequence merchants make it a point to reduce their stocks about this time by disposing of certain classes of goods at first cost and even less; and then it is that buyers make a nice thing of it by pitching in and taking at its flow the tide which leads to fortune, etc. In proof whereof call at the cheap cash store of Myers & Lloyd without delay and take a hand in the general scramble for the best goods at prices remarkable for cheapness even at this stage of the game.

—Mrs. Lemon, wife of Rev. —— Lemon, deceased, who at one time resided in this place, recently brought to our town from the nursery of her brother, Mr. Davis, of Johnstown, a choice lot of verbenas and other beautiful flowers, and so marked was her success that she made arrangements with Mrs. Linton, of the Mountain House, to supply at very moderate prices anything that may be desired by our people in that line. So those who wish to purchase can do so by calling on mine hostess of the Mountain House, who has a fine lot of elegant flowers on hand at the present time.

—A young man attending school at Martinsburg, Blair county, wrote a note to a young lady of that place requesting her to meet him out. The lady's mother somehow got possession of the note and handed it to her son, who concluded to keep the appointment in place of his sister, and the result was the meting out to the ardent young lover of the worst cowhiding he ever had or probably ever will again have the longest day he lives. A suit for assault and battery with intent to kill has been instituted by the victim and the case will come up for adjudication at the next term of court in that county.

—By the upsetting of a loaded car at the coal bank of Mr. Aaron Dougherty, in Clearfield township, this county, on Thursday evening of last week, an adopted son of Mr. Ed. C. Mann, aged about ten years, and whose name was Bartlebaugh, if we are correctly informed, was buried beneath the car load of coal and smothered to death before assistance could reach him. The unfortunate lad was employed as a driver in the mine, and the accident was caused by the car, upon which he was seated at the time, running off the track and upsetting, as already stated. The remains of the young victim were interred in the Catholic cemetery at St. Augustine on Saturday.

—The girl who can put a good, square patch on a pair of pantaloons may not be as accomplished as one who can embroider and work green worsted dogs on a blue ground, but will be far more useful at the head of a large family. Still we believe that girls are designed for some other purpose than to put good, square patches on damaged pantaloons, and hence we advise everybody of the masculine persuasion to buy all their made-up wearing apparel at the renowned clothing bazaar of Godfrey Wolff, next door to the post-office, Altoona, and then there will be no necessity for half the patches that now disfigure the rears of many unmentionables all over the country.

—We were glad to take by the hand the other day a progressive and prosperous son of Cambria in the person of Gilbert F. Little, Esq., junior member of the law firm of Dryebread & Little, of Columbus and Nashville, Indiana, and prosecuting attorney of Brown and Bartholomew counties, in that State. Mr. Little is by no means little in stature, but carries his weight, like his honors, very meekly, and looks as if the western country fully agreed with him. He intends before his return home to take in the Centennial, and expects to join a party eastward bound from his own neighborhood in the course of a few days. May good fortune long continue to smile upon him.

—A young man named Bearer, whose home is in or near Carrolltown, but who for some time past has been attending Co. Sup't Berg's school, in this place, made a very narrow escape from drowning on Saturday evening last. It seems that in company with several other young men he went to Shinkle's dam, near town, to take a bathe, and while wading about suddenly stepped from a precipitous ledge and went into water considerably over his head. Losing his presence of mind at this critical juncture, or it may have been through inability to swim, he sank to the bottom like a log, and succession and was on the point of disappearing for the third time when Ed. Rodgers and Charley Laterner went to his rescue. The assistance of the latter, however, was rendered nugatory by the drowning man grasping him by the leg with so firm a grip as to pull him under the water, at the same time breaking the flesh and causing the blood to flow, but through the well directed efforts of Mr. Rodgers both the strugglers in the water were finally brought to shore, young Bearer in particular being very much exhausted.

OUR CENTENNIAL.—Considering the fact that we are rather late in chronicling the events of the day, it is well enough so far as we are concerned that the Centennial Fourth of July did not receive so brilliant a recognition in this community as was accorded to it in many other localities throughout the country. Still it is well enough to put upon record some of the doings of our people on that occasion, although apart from a fantastic parade in the morning and two or three picnics during the day, or rather up until about half past 2 o'clock in the afternoon, when a heavy rain storm squelched everything, we saw very little worthy of special mention. The fantastic parade was participated in by about forty men and boys, duly equipped and mounted, and we must say that it was one of the most amusing displays of the kind we ever witnessed, the outfits being of the most grotesque character and gotten up without regard to expense or the prevailing fashions.

Of the picnics the one gotten up in aid of the Catholic church fund was the most prominent, and there so long as the weather permitted enjoyment reigned supreme and the best of order prevailed. A grand dinner was served on the grounds and after that came a very eloquent and very patriotic address from Gen. Jos. McDonald, who as an extempore speaker has no superior and few equals within our knowledge. His address was greeted with the loud applause of his auditors and the deep rumblings of heaven's artillery, and was closely followed by a terrific rain storm, which sent the crowd pell mell in all directions seeking shelter. Thus ended a picnic which promised to be one of the most enjoyable and successful ever held in this vicinity. The amount realized over and above expenses foots up about $100.

EVERY MAN AND WOMAN, the young, the middle-aged, and even those more advanced in life, may derive untold benefits from a perusal of the works published by the "Peabody Medical Institute," Boston, viz: "The Science of Life," (a treatise upon the generative organs, and the nervous diseases and debility caused by the errors of youth and abuse of the system); "Sexual Physiology of Woman and Her Diseases," and "Diseases of the Nerves and Nervous Maladies," all three from the able pen of the same author. The true way to health and happiness has been pointed out to thousands by these books. A very elaborate and costly Medal of gold and diamonds has just been presented the author of these works by the National Medical Association. We refer our readers to the advertisement in another column.

Local Correspondence.

CARROLLTOWN, July 10, 1876.

DEAR FREEMAN—Not seeing any correspondence from this go ahead little town and thinking you and many of your readers would not be displeased to hear the news from this region, and especially how we spent the centennial anniversary of the nation's independence this year, I thought I would encroach upon your valuable space with a few items.

THE GLORIOUS FOURTH

was awakened by the crash of firearms, the rattling of drums and the unfurling of centennial banners. High Mass was celebrated at 9 o'clock, a. m., by Rev. Ambrose Huebner, who also preached an eloquent centennial sermon. It was truly grand during the celebration of the Mass, the splendid organ pealing forth notes of joy, as it were, the crash of the brass band, who assisted at the services, and the almost unprecedented efforts of the members of the choir, whose voices could be distinctly heard above the instruments, all combined to make it an event long to be remembered.

AFTER HIGH MASS

the procession formed at the door of the church and, preceded by the band in an elegant band wagon, drawn by four splendidly caparisoned horses and followed by numerous other vehicles, proceeded to the beautiful grove, known as Snyder's grove, about one half mile northwest of town, where

MIRTH AND JOLLITY

was soon the order of the day. Two spacious dancing platforms had been provided and that inevitable harbinger of mischief, a country fiddle, was there in all its glory, and soon caused young and old to shake the light fantastic toe and pitch in and enjoy themselves in a real jolly manner, while others strolled around to the refreshment saloons, of which there were quite a number, and enjoyed themselves in a—horn of lager. Meanwhile the cornet band discoursed sweet and soul-stirring strains of music, and a flying horse and a great many other amusing entertainments were constantly in motion; and as it is a well established fact that the people of Carrolltown never do things by halves, you may judge how they made tue day (barring the shower) a pleasant one indeed to all who participated.

THE CHAMPION GAME OF BASE BALL,

which came off in the afternoon, was the game of all games. The hundreds of anxious spectators in waiting were at last gratified when the umpire called time, or ball to out, and the game began. A magnificent fly was sent to left field and muffed by left field man in consequence of a fall, and batter made a home run, when the rain came up and we all retired to the barn of Mr. Snyder, near the game. That the game would have been a good one had not the rain came up, we have no doubt.

THE DISPLAY OF FIRE WORKS,

which was very grand, occurred about 8 o'clock in the evening. The band, followed by all the citizens, assembled in the diamond, where, after a stirring and patriotic address by T. R. Scanlan, Esq., the band played "Yankee Doodle," and then the rockets' red glare, roman candles, cannon, whirls, &c, whirr, splutter, crack, went the pyrotechnics, causing the air to resound with the noise and the heavens to be illuminated with the wierd like glare.

BALLOON ASCENSION.

The large paper balloon "Centennial," was then sent up amid the cheers of the assembled multitude and the gala Centennial Fourth of July in Carrolltown were at an end.

Never did the people spend a happier day. All was harmony, good will, and unalloyed enjoyment. The proceeds were for the purpose of buying new instruments for the band, and we believe they did very well.

THE WEATHER

is suffocatingly hot, but the crops look splendid. Old farmers say that oats and corn will be an extra crop this year.

Squirrels are plentiful in this section and the sportsmen are making it count.

Yours, &c., MORE ANON.

SUMMIT, July 5, 1876.

DEAR FREEMAN—On last Tuesday—the one hundredth anniversary of American Independence—your humble correspondent had the pleasure of participating in the Catholic celebration at this place. The morning of the day we celebrate dawned clear and bright, and it was thought that Providence would favor all with a clear day but such was not the case, for about 3 o'clock in the afternoon a heavy rain set in and continued for some time. Yet, notwithstanding this unexpected misfortune, we had a very pleasant celebration.

Previous to the opening of the festivities a great many persons attended church on the Summit, where they offered up thanksgiving for the many blessings, both civil and religious, which we now enjoy.

About 10 o'clock dancing was inaugurated and continued until about 2 o'clock, when the Declaration of Independence was read by Mr. Lynch, of Wilmore, after which the oration was delivered by P. M. Brown, Esq., of Summerhill. We cannot speak too highly of Mr. Brown's oration. It was a very fine effor, and called forth frequent applauses from the crowd. His description of the rise and progress of the American nation was an unmistakable evidence that he was familiar with his history. We would like very much to be able to give your readers a synopsis of Mr. B.'s oration, which we think should be published entire, and we hope he will furnish the FREEMAN with a copy for that purpose. There was not a very large crowd present, which was owing no doubt to the numerous celebrations of like character in this vicinity, but we have no doubt there was more real enjoyment experienced here than in the crowded city of Philadelphia. It must be said to the credit of those present, that no rowdyism or drunkeness was exhibited—a thing that cannot be said of many celebrations throughout the country.

We do not know the exact amount of money realized, but understand that it was quite a handsome sum, which is, we believe, to go toward repairing the Summit church. Those ladies and gentlemen who had the charge of the celebration deserve great praise for the manner in which they conducted the affair.

Such is a short and hastily written sketch of the celebration of the glorious Centennial Fourth of July at the Summit, the place where the American eagle was first heard to scream during Mother Earth as can be. But we must close, as we might get too far and too high, and fall too suddenly, Oh!

VISITOR.

INDISPUTABLE EVIDENCE.—

ST. ELMO, Ill., July 8, 1874.

R. V. PIERCE, M. D., Buffalo, N. Y.:—I wish to add my testimony to the wonderful curative properties of your Alt. Ext., or Golden Medical Discovery. I have taken great interest in this medicine since I first used it. I was badly afflicted with dyspepsia, liver deranged and an almost perfect prostration of the nervous system. So rapid and complete did the Discovery effect a perfect wonder to myself, and since that time we have never been without a bottle of the Discovery and Purgative Pellets in the house. They are a solid, sound family physician in the house and ready at all times to fly to the relief of sickness—without charge. We have never had a doctor in the house since we first began the use of your Pellets and Discovery. I have recommended the use of these medicines in several severe and complicated cases arising from, as I thought, an impure state of the blood, and in no one case have they failed to more than accomplish all they are claimed to do. I will only mention one as remarkable, (though I could give you dozens). Henry Koster, furniture dealer, of this place, who was one of the most pitiful objects ever seen, his face swollen out of shape, scales and eruptions without end, extending to his body, which was completely covered with blotches and scales. Nothing that he took seemed to effect it a particle. I finally induced him to try a few bottles of the Golden Medical Discovery, with daily use of the Pellets, assuring him it would surely cure him. He commenced its use some six weeks since, taking two Pellets each night for a week, then one each night, and the scaly eruptions are gone.—He has taken some seven or eight bottles in all, and considers himself cured. This case had baffled the skill of our best physicians. Messrs. Dunsford & Co., druggists, of this place, are selling largely of your medicines and the demand steadily increases, and they give perfect satisfaction in every case.

Respectfully, W. H. CHAMPLIN,
Ag't Am. Exp. Co.

THE delegates to the Republican county convention from Chest township withdrew from the "ring" arrangement after the nomination of Mr. Davis for Sheriff had been announced, and went home singing the following refrain in spirit if not in words:

If Gates they had gave us,
Instead of Tom Davis,
On some Democratic votes we'd now be relyin';
But as the radical ring
To that tune wouldn't sing,
They may go to, but they can't beat Johnny Ryan.

For the Gates that were ajar
In Chest township and Barr,
As well as elsewhere—we're not lyin'—
Have been closed firm and tight,
And now 'tis utter folly to fight
'Gainst the Democratic hosts led by John Ryan.

—We didn't have a proper appreciation of the intense heat now prevailing until we saw a lady in her garden the other morning trying to cool the ardor of the potato bugs with the aid of a large palm-leaf fan.

THE AMERICAN PEOPLE.—No people in the world suffer as much with Dyspepsia as Americans. Although years of experience in medicine had failed to accomplish a certain and sure remedy for this disease and its effects, such as Sour Stomach, Heartburn, Water-brash, Sick Headache, Costiveness, palpitation of the Heart, Liver Complaint, coming up of the food, low spirits, general debility, etc., yet since the introduction of GREEN'S AUGUST FLOWER we believe there is no case of Dyspepsia that cannot be immediately relieved. 30,000 dozen sold last year without one case of failure reported. Go to your Druggists, Lemmon & Murray, Ebensburg, or P. M. Woleslagle & Son, Wilmore, and get a Sample Bottle for 10 cents and try it. Two doses will relieve you. Regular size 75 cents.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENTS—THE GREAT ANTAGONISTS OF DISEASE.—*Influenza, Catarrh, &c.*—Nothing is more talked of in all classes of society than the marvelous cures daily effected by the two great internal and external remedies, Holloway's Pills and Ointment. All who are afflicted with hoarseness, difficult respiration, cold in the head, harsh settled coughs, bronchitis, asthma, wheezing in the chest, &c., will find immediate and permanent relief by rubbing the Ointment well into the throat, neck, and chest, as it loosens the phlegm and mucous collected in those parts, while the effect of the Pills is to expel those humors from the system. No household should be without a supply of these excellent family medicines at this season of the year. 194

—In the U. S. District Court, Pittsburgh, on Tuesday, in the matter of C. A. McGonigle, a bankrupt of Hemlock, this county, the appraisement was confirmed absolutely, and the assignee's report was confirmed *nisi*. Ferdinand Mark, also of this county, was on the same day adjudged a bankrupt.

HYMENIAL.

RITTER—JONES.—Married, at the Presbyterian parsonage in this place, on Wednesday evening, July 12, 1876, by Rev. J. N. McGonigle, Mr. MAX RITTER and Miss CASSIE JONES, daughter of Richard Jones, Esq., all of this place.

For a liberal supply of delicious cake the newly wedded will please accept our thanks and best wishes, joined to the hope that a long life, as well as a pleasant and prosperous one, may be their portion in this world, and a felicity never-ending and without alloy their reward in the world to come. Maxacassie—so mote it be.

OBITUARY.

CROUSE.—Died, in Osceola, Pa., on Wednesday, June 28, 1876, Mrs. BRIDGET CROUSE, wife of Mr. Philip Crouse, formerly of this place, aged 24 years, 5 months and 9 days.

Although we have already briefly noticed the demise of this estimable lady, we cannot refrain from tendering our sincere condolence in a more special manner to the bereaved husband, who has indeed lost a most loving and amiable helpmate—one who was to him and his two surviving children all that the sacred name of wife and mother so endearingly implies. In the flower of her youth and in the midst of the happiest anticipations for the future, she has been called, we hope, from a life of care to a life of endless felicity. Her remains were brought to this place, and after a solemn High Mass and an impressive funeral sermon by Rev. D. Devlin, President of St. Francis' College, were consigned to their last earthly resting place amid the tears and prayers of those who knew her best and loved her most.

BURNS.—Died, at Ashland Furnace, this county, on Sunday, July 9, 1876, Mrs. BURNS, wife of Thomas Burns, aged about 35 years. Interment in the Catholic cemetery at St. Augustine on Tuesday.

ALEX. TAIT, M. D., PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, (late of Carrolltown,) is now located at St. Augustine, Cambria county. Night calls should be made at the Post-office. July 14, 1876.-tf.

PAMPHLET LAWS.—The Laws of the recent session of the Pennsylvania Legislature in pamphlet form, have been received at my office and are now ready for distribution to those entitled to receive them.

B. McCOLGAN, Prothonotary.
Prothonotary's Office, Ebensburg, July 12, 1876.

NOTICE.—All persons are hereby cautioned against interfering with the following property, purchased by me and left with Joseph Siehe until I see proper to remove the same, viz: 1 washstand, 1 doughtray, 1 candle stand, 11 chairs, 1 side table, 1½ doz. Boston rocking chairs, 8 bedsteads, 1 wardrobe, 1 desk and book-case, 4 doz. chairs, 2 bureaus, and 5 lounges. HENRY HOPPEL.
Carrolltown, June 27, 1876. [7-14.-3t.]

DR. VAN DYKE'S SULPHUR SOAP

Is used by 1000 Philadelphia families. It is a chemically pure toilet soap; makes the skin soft, smooth, clear, pure, white and healthy; neutralizes the odor of perspiration; removes Tan, Sunburn, Freckles, Dandruff, and all irritation of the skin.

Price, 25 Cents; by Mail, 35 Cents a Box. Three Cakes, 60 Cents; by Mail, 75 Cents.

MANUFACTURED SOLELY BY
Dr. Van Dyke, 1321 Girard St., Phila.
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

SECOND EXPOSITION
—OF THE—
TRADESMEN'S
Industrial INSTITUTE,
PITTSBURGH, PA.,
Will Open August 16th and Close September 23d, 1876.

New Floral Hall, and Grand Art and Floral Display.

Agricultural productions received this year. Send for Premium List. Applications for space now received.

Office, No. 138 Penn Avenue.

FINANCIAL EXHIBIT OF WILMORE BOROUGH SCHOOL DISTRICT for the year ending June 10, 1876:

	Dr.	
To balance at last settlement		$ 182.64
" am't from sale of old School House		75.00
" " " H. Michaels, Collector		34.00
" " State appropriation		102.30
" " Duplicate		617 55
" " Interest		3.65
		$1,015 74
	Cr.	
By amount paid Teachers	$425 00	
" " " Fuel, stove, etc.	53.21	
" " " Orders	254.47	
" " " Commission	9 70	
" abatement to taxpayers	24.26	
" balance on Duplicate	134.27—$898.91	
Balance due district		$116.93

HENRY MICHAELS, Secretary.
Wilmore, June 23, 1876. [7-14.-3t.]

ARGUMENT LIST.—List of causes set down for argument at a Court of Common Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held at Ebensburg, commencing on THURSDAY, 20th JULY, A. D. 1876:

Josiah M. Christy vs. Allegheny Mountain Coal and Lumber Co.; J. C. Trout vs. P. M. Woleslagle & Son; Johnstown Building and Loan Association vs. Geo. Shaffer; Commonwealth of Pennsylvania vs. William Condon and Angus Condon; John Dunmire, pl'ff in error, vs. John D. Wentroth, def't in error; Anthony Baker's Adm'x vs. Abraham Kern; Andrew Gig vs. John Hubner; James M. Singer vs. James F. Campbell; Commonwealth vs. Samuel W. Turner and William C. Flemming; Henry Stemmill vs. John Storck; Andrew Moses vs. O. J. Young; John Brady vs. Rose McGough and Peter McGough; Commonwealth vs. John L. Simcoke; John D. Wentroth vs. N. Wolf; Jacob S. Goughnour vs. Mollie Kate Goughnour; Sam'l Masters vs. John Herdman; Frank E. Irwin for use vs. M. J. Nagle; James Conrad vs. William Tiley; F. D. Saupp vs. Joseph Urban et. al.; R. L. Johnston Esq., vs. Valentine Buck; Albin Oswald vs. Michael Rauh; Sheriff's Deed to Catharine Lieden; Cambria Iron Co. vs. F. Christy.

ROADS.

Private road in Blacklick township.
Public road from David Horner's, in Conemaugh township.
Public road in Yoder township.

B. McCOLGAN, Prothonotary.
Prothonotary's Office, Ebensburg, July 10, 1876.

LAND FOR SALE!

60,000 ACRES OF FARMING AND TIMBER LANDS: near the great Kanawha River, in Putnam County, West Virginia, in quantities to suit purchasers. Soil good; water pure and abundant; timber excellent; churches, schools and mills convenient; title perfect. Prices $3 to $5 per acre. Terms accommodating. Send for full description to J. L. McLEAN, Winfield, Putnam County, West Virginia.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NO. 4 BULFINCH ST., BOSTON.
(Opposite Revere House.)

The SCIENCE of LIFE;
Or, Self-Preservation.

More than One Million Copies Sold.

Gold Medal Awarded to the Author by the "National Medical Association, March 31st, 1876.

JUST published by the PEABODY MEDICAL INSTITUTE, a new edition of the celebrated medical work entitled the "SCIENCE OF LIFE; or, SELF PRESERVATION." It treats upon MANHOOD, how lost, how regained and how perpetuated; cause and cure of Exhausted Vitality, Impotency, Promature Decline in Man, Spermatorrhœa, or Seminal Losses (nocturnal and diurnal), Nervous and Physical Debility, Hypochondria, Gloomy Forebodings, Mental Depression, Loss of Energy, Haggard Countenance, Confusion of Mind and Loss of Memory, Impure State of the Blood, and all diseases arising from the EXCESS OR YOUTH or the indiscretions or excesses of mature years.

It tells you all about the Morale of Generative Physiology, the Marriage, of Wedlock and Offspring, Physical Contrasts, True Morality, Empiricism, Perversion of Marriage, Conjugal Precept and Friendly Counsel, Physical Infirmity, Its Causes and Cure, Relations between the Sexes, Proofs of the Expansion of Vice, the Miseries of Imprudence, Ancient Ignorance and Errors. MEANS OF CURE, Cure of Body and Mind, TRUE PRINCIPLES OF TREATMENT, Address to Patients and Invalid Readers, The Author's Principles. The price of this book is only $1.00.

This Book also contains MORE THAN FIFTY PRESCRIPTIONS for the above named and other diseases, each one worth more than the price of the book.

The Institute also publishes "THE PHYSIOLOGY OF WOMAN AND HER DISEASES." Price $2.00. The best of the kind extant.

Also, another valuable medical work treating exclusively on MENTAL AND NERVOUS DISEASES; more than 200 royal octavo pages, twenty elegant engravings, bound in substantial muslin. Price only $2.00. Barely enough to pay for printing.

"The Book for young and middle-aged men to read just now, is the Science of Life, or Self Preservation. The author has returned from Europe in excellent health, and is again the Chief Consulting Physician of the Peabody Medical Institute, No. 4 Bulfinch Street, Boston, Mass."—*Republican Journal.*

"The Science of Life is beyond all comparison the most extraordinary work on Physiology ever published."—*Boston Herald.*

"Hope nestled in the bottom of Pandora's box, and hope plumes her wings anew, since the issuing of these valuable works, published by the Peabody Medical Institute, which are teaching thousands how to avoid the maladies that sap the citadel of life."—*Philadelphia Enquirer.*

"It should be read by the young, the middle-aged and even the old."—*New York Tribune.*

The first and only Medal ever conferred upon any Medical Man in this country, as a recognition of skill and professional services, was presented to the author of these works, March 31st, 1876. The presentation was noticed at the time of its occurrence by the Boston Press, and the leading journals throughout the country. This magnificent Medal is of solid gold, set with more than one hundred India diamonds of rare brilliancy.

"Altogether, in its execution and the richness of its material, and size, this is decidedly the most noticeable medal ever struck in this country for any purpose whatever. It is well worth the inspection of Numismatists. It was fairly won and worthily bestowed."—*Massachusetts Ploughman, June 3d, 1876.*

Catalogue sent on receipt of 6c. for postage.

Either of the above works sent by mail on receipt of price. Address PEABODY MEDICAL INSTITUTE, (or Wm. H. PARKER, M. D., Consulting Physician,) No. 4 Bulfinch St., Mass., opposite Revere House.

N. B. The author can be consulted on the above named diseases, as well as all diseases requiring skill, secrecy and experience. Office hours, 9 A. M. to 6 P. M. [7-7.-1y.]

ARGUMENT LIST.—In pursuance of Rule 10 of the Orphans' Court of Cambria county, notice is hereby given that an Argument Court, to be held at Ebensburg, on THURSDAY, the 20th inst., the following matters in the estates of said decedents will be presented for argument in the Orphans' Court in and for said county, to wit:

Petition of administratrix of Elizabeth Crum, dec'd, for order to sell real estate.

Petition of administratrix of Catharine Crum, dec'd, for order to sell real estate.

Exceptions to granting letters of administration to C. J. Burtnett in estate of Elizabeth Crum, deceased.

Exceptions to granting letters of administration to C. J. Burtnett in estate of Catharine Crum, deceased.

Alias attachment against administrator of Henry Krise, deceased.

Petition of guardian of minor children of Jacob Settlemoyer for weekly allowance for their maintenance.

Rule on guardian of William Zipf to show cause why appointment should not be vacated.

Attachment against guardian of minor children of Rachel A. Williams, dec'd, for contempt in not paying over balance in his hands as such guardian.

Order on administrator of Richard Nagle, dec'd, to pay to Mrs. Sarah Burns amount in his hands.

Petition of guardian of minor children of Wm. Callan, dec'd, for decree of allowance for education and maintenance.

Petition of John and Philomena Fisher for decree of specific performance, etc., in estate of John Warner, deceased.

Exceptions to first and partial account of executrix of Peter L. Linton, deceased.

JAMES M. SINGER, Clerk O. C.
Office Clerk O. C., Ebensburg, July 8, 1876.

TARRANT'S SELTZER APERIENT

There will be many, who resorted to the fashionable mineral springs in by-gone years, whose pockets will not permit them to leave this year, as all must visit the Centennial. We advise such to buy

Tarrant's Seltzer Aperient.

drink it, get good from it, save money, and visit Philadelphia. A word to the wise is sufficient. SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

$12 a day at home. Agents wanted. Outfit and terms free. TRUE & CO., Augusta, Maine.

$77 PER WEEK GUARANTEED to Agents, Male and Female, in their own locality. Terms and OUTFIT FREE. Address P. O. VICKERY & CO., Augusta, Maine.

50 Visiting Cards, with your name finely printed, sent for 25c. We have 100 styles. Agents Wanted. 9 samples sent for stamp. A. H. FULLER & CO., Brockton, Mass.

30 CENTENNIAL FANCY VISITING CARDS, or 25 Jet with name in gold, for 20 cents. Something entirely new. Address R. G. ADAMS & SON, Chatham, Columbia Co., New York

COLLINS, JOHNSTON & Co.
BANKERS,
EBENSBURG, Penn'a.

MONEY RECEIVED ON DEPOSIT,
PAYABLE ON DEMAND.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON TIME DEPOSITS.
MONEY LOANED, COLLECTIONS MADE,
AND A GENERAL
BANKING BUSINESS TRANSACTED.

Special attention paid to business of correspondents. JAMES P. MURPHY, Cashier.
Nov. 19, 1875.-tf.

DANIEL McLAUGHLIN, *Attorney-at-Law*, Johnstown, Pa. Office in "Old Exchange Building," up stairs, corner of Main and Locust streets. Will attend to all business connected with his profession.

JOHNSTOWN SAVINGS BANK!
120 Clinton St., Johnstown, Pa.

CHARTERED SEPT. 12, 1870. DEPOSITS received of all sums not less than One Dollar. Present rate of interest, six per cent. Interest is due in the months of June and December, and if not withdrawn is added to the deposit, thus compounding twice a year without troubling the depositor to call or even to present the deposit book.

Money loaned on Real Estate. Preference, with liberal rates and long time, given to borrowers offering first mortgages on farms worth four or more times the amount of loan desired. Good reference perfect titles, etc., required.

This corporation is exclusively a Savings Bank. No commercial deposits received, nor discounts granted. No loans on personal security.

Blank applications for borrowers, copies of the rules, by-laws, and special law relating to this Bank, sent to any address desired.

TRUSTEES—James Cooper, David Dibert, C. B. Ellis, A. J. Hawes, F. W. Hay, John Lowman, H. Ramsey, jr., Daniel McLaughlin, D. J. Morrell, James McMillen, James Motley, Lewis Plitt, H. A. Boggs, Conrad Suppes, George T. Swank, and W. W. Walters.

DANIEL J. MORRELL, President.
FRANK DIBERT, Treasurer.
CYRUS ELDER, Solicitor. [12-3.'75.-1y.]

REMOVAL!

ENGLAND & BINDLEY,
HARDWARE,
50 Seventh Ave.,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

Three Doors below Grant Street, and One and a half Squares from Union Depot.

We invite the attention of Buyers to Stock and Prices. [5-5.-3m.]

Belmont Hotel,
Philadelphia,
CORNER 41st AND OREGON STS.

Four Blocks from Centennial Exposition.

Capacity, 1,000 Guests. Terms, $3.50 per Day.

STRICTLY FIRST CLASS.

Private Parlors and Rooms en suite, etc. Located in a lovely grove of maple trees. The most attractive Hotel near Centennial Grounds. Free from noise, dust, mud and combustible bu

"NOSTOC,"

A SCIENTIFIC EXPLANATION OF THE KENTUCKEY MEAT SHOWER.

It appears to be a law of nature that weeds should grow up with flowers, tares with corn, and that superstition should almost touch truth.

Showers of frogs, of fishes, of bloody rain and snow have frequently occurred. The last sensation, however, "the fall of flesh in Kentucky," offers some features of special interest.

In 1537, while Paracelsus was engaged in the production of his "Elixir of Life," he came across a very strange looking vegetable mass, to which he gave the name of "Nostoc."

The want of rapid transportation combined with the perishable nature of the substances fallen, have hitherto prevented a complete and exhaustive examination. A specimen of the "Kentucky shower," however, reached this city (what city?) well preserved in glycerine, and it has been comparatively easy to identify the substance and to fix its status. The "Kentucky wonder" is nothing more nor less than the "Nostoc," of the old alchemist. The "Nostoc" belongs to the conferva; it consists of translucent gelatinous bodies joined together by thread-like tubes, or seed-bearers. There are about fifty species of this singular plant classified; two or three kinds have even been found in a fossil state. Like other confervæ, the "Nostoc" propogates by self-division as well as by seeds or spores. When these spores work their way out of the gelatinous envelope they may be wafted by the winds here and there, and they may be carried great distances.

Wherever they may fall, and find congenial soil, viz: dampness, or recent rain, there they will thrive and spread very rapidly, and many cases are recorded where they have covered miles of ground in a very few hours with long strings of "Nostoc."

On account of this rapidity of growth people almost everywhere faithfully believe "Nostoc" to fall from the clouds, and ascribe to it many mysterious virtues. The plant is not confined to any special locality or to any climate; sown by the whirlwind, carried by a current of air, in need of moisture only for existence and support, it thrives everywhere. Icebergs afloat in mid-ocean have been found covered with it. In New Zealand it is found in large masses of quaking jelly, several feet in circumference, and covering miles of damp soil; and in our own country it may be found in damp woods, on meadows, and on marshy or even gravelly bottom.

All the "Nostocs" are composed of a semi-liquid cellulose and vegetable proteine. The edible "Nostoc" is highly valued in China, where it forms an essential ingredient of the edible bird-nest soup. The flesh that was supposed to have fallen from the clouds in Kentucky is the flesh-colored "Nostoc," (N. carneum of the botanist); the flavor of it approaches frog or spring chicken legs, and is greedily devoured by almost all domestic animals.

Such supposed "showers" are not rare, and are entirely in harmony with natural laws. In the East Indies the same "Nostoc" is used as an application in ulcers and scrofulous diseases, while every nation in the East considers it nourishing and palatable, and uses it even for food when dried by sun heat.

ACROBATIC MICE.—The land office of the Kansas Pacific, at Kansas City, has been ravaged by mice and rats. Rare specimens of wheat, rye, corn, oats and other grain sent from along the road for a Centennial display were ruthlessly destroyed as fast as brought in. Poison, cats and traps proved unavailing to stop the raids. Roedelheimer, the agent, stretched wires across the room, and to these he hung his bunches of grain. He felt sure he had thwarted his pestiferous tormentors. But they still continued to husk his choice samples.

The other night he lay down upon the table beneath his wheat and oats, and kept watch. About eleven o'clock a file of diminutive mice ran up one corner of the room to the ceiling.—Here the detachment separated into three parts. One section up the gas pipe, another following a pine board nailed along the side of the wall, and another went to the top of a plain pine partition. Those that went along the pipe traveled over it sideways until they came directly over the wires sustaining the prize bunches; those that missed and fell started round to try it again. Those that went along the pine plank, Rodelheimer says, were small mice; he thinks they were females. They started on the tight wire and balanced themselves upon it with the skill of accomplished acrobats, and went down into the prize with ease. The third detachment, Roedelheimer says, were strong fellows; male he thinks. They started on the run and jumped from the top of the partition to the wires and caught hold of the wheat sheaves as they flew through the air. Not one out of five missed catching hold. As fast as they filled themselves they dropped down upon the table and started home.

LAMP CHIMNEYS.—Glass chimneys for lamps may be made more durable by tempering them before putting them to use—thus: Place the chimneys in a kettle filled with cold water, then heat gradually to boiling, and keep the water at boiling heat half an hour. Remove the kettle from the fire and leave the chimneys in the water until partly cooled, when the chimneys may be taken out. This seasoning or tempering makes them much less liable to split by changes from cold to heat.—Until the malleable glass of which we read comes into general use, this simple expedient may save much trouble.

Life, GROWTH, Beauty.

LONDON HAIR COLOR RESTORER.

LONDON HAIR COLOR RESTORER.

Not a Dye; makes harsh hair soft and silky; cleanses the scalp from all impurities, causing the hair to grow where it has fallen off or become thin.

Can be applied by the hand, as it does not stain the skin or soil the finest linen. As a Hair Dressing it is the most perfect the world has ever produced. The hair is renovated and strengthened, and the natural color restored without the application of mineral substances.

Since the introduction of this truly valuable preparation into this country, it has been the wonder and admiration of all classes, as it has proved to be the only article that will absolutely, without deception, restore gray hair to its original color, health, softness, lustre and beauty, and produce hair on bald heads of its original growth and color.

HERE IS THE PROOF

—OF ITS—

Superior EXCELLENCE

Read this Home Certificate, testified to by Edward B. Garrigues, one of the most competent Druggists and Chemists of Philadelphia—a man whose veracity none can doubt:

I am happy to add my testimony to the great value of the "*London Hair Color Restorer*," which restored my hair to its original color, and the hue appears to be permanent. I am satisfied that this preparation is nothing like a dye, but operates upon the secretions. It is also a beautiful hair dressing and promotes the growth. I purchased the first bottle from Edward B. Garrigues, druggist, Tenth and Coates streets, who can also testify my hair was quite gray when I commenced its use.

MRS. MILLER,
No. 730 North Ninth street, Phila.

DR. SWAYNE & SON.—*Respected Friends:* I have the honor to inform you that a lady of my acquaintance, Mrs. Miller, is delighted with the success of your "*London Hair Color Restorer*." Her hair was falling rapidly, and quite gray. The color has been restored, the falling off entirely stopped, and a new growth of hair is the result. E. E. GARRIGUES,
Druggist, corner Tenth and Coates, Phila.

BOSTON TESTIMONY.

JULY 22D, 1871.—DR. SWAYNE & SON: Last winter, while in Trenton, N. J., I procured six bottles of "LONDON HAIR COLOR RESTORER," which I like very much, in fact better than anything I have used in the last nine years. If you please, send me one dozen bottles C. O. D., care of W. S. Fogler & Son, Druggists, 723 Tremont street, Boston.
Respectfully yours, ADA BAKER,
No. 50 Rutland Square.

DR. DALTON, of Philadelphia, says of it: The "LONDON HAIR COLOR RESTORER" is used very extensively among my patients and friends, as well as by myself. I therefore speak from experience.

75 Cents per Bottle—6 Bottles, $4.

If your druggist or storekeeper does not have it, we will forward to any address on receipt of price. Address orders to DR. SWAYNE & SON, 330 North Sixth street, Philadelphia, Pa., Sole Proprietors.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

THE LUNGS.

CONSUMPTION

This distressing and dangerous complaint and its premonitory symptoms—neglected coughs, night-sweats, hoarseness, wasting flesh fever—permanently cured by "**Doctor Swayne's Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry.**"

BRONCHITIS—a premonitor of Pulmonary Consumption—is characterized by catarrh or inflammation of the mucous membrane of the air passages, with cough and expectoration, short breath, hoarseness and pains in the chest. For all bronchial affections, sore throat, loss of voice, coughs,

Dr. Swayne's
COMPOUND SYRUP OF WILD CHERRY
IS A SOVEREIGN REMEDY.

HEMMORRHAGE, or SPITTING OF BLOOD, may proceed from the larynx, trachia, bronchia or lungs, and arises from various causes, as undue exertion, plethora, or fullness of the vessels, weak lungs, overstraining of the voice, suppressed evacuation, obstruction of the spleen or liver, etc.

Dr. Swayne's Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry

strikes at the root of disease by purifying the blood, restoring the liver and kidneys to healthy action, invigorating the nervous system.

The only standard remedy for hemorrhage, bronchial and pulmonary complaints. Consumptives, or those predisposed to weak lungs, should not fail to use this great vegetable remedy.

It has a marvelous power, not only over consumption, but over every chronic disease where a gradual alterative action is needed. Under its influence the cough is loosened, the night sweats diminished, the pain subsides, the pulse returns to its natural standard, the stomach is improved in its power to digest and assimilate the food, and every organ has a purer and better quality of blood supplied to it, out of which new recreative and plastic material is made.

PRICE, $1—6 BOTTLES, $5.

If your druggist or storekeeper does not have it, we will forward a half dozen to any address, *freight paid*, on receipt of price.

PREPARED ONLY BY
DR. SWAYNE & SON,
No. 330 North Sixth St., Philadelphia.
SOLD BY ALL PROMINENT DRUGGISTS.

ITCHING PILES!

PILES, PILES, ITCHING PILES,

POSITIVELY CURED BY THE USE OF

SWAYNE'S OINTMENT.

Home Testimony.

I was sorely afflicted with one of the most distressing of all diseases, *Pruritus* or *Prurigo*, or more commonly known as *Itching Piles*. The itching at times was almost intolerable, increased by scratching, and not unfrequently became quite sore. I bought a box of *Swayne's Ointment*; its use gave quick relief, and in a short time made a perfect cure. I can now sleep undisturbed, and I would advise all who are suffering with this distressing complaint to procure *Swayne's Ointment* at once. I had tried prescriptions almost innumerable, without finding any permanent relief.

JOSEPH W. CHRIST,
(Firm of Roedel & Christ.)
Boot and Shoe House, 314 North 2d st., Phila.

SKIN DISEASES!

SWAYNE'S ALL-HEALING OINTMENT is also a specific for TETTER, ITCH, SALT RHEUM, SCALD HEAD, ERYSIPELAS, BARBER'S ITCH, BLOTCHES, ALL SCALY, CRUSTY, CUTANEOUS ERUPTIONS. Perfectly safe and harmless, even on the most tender infant. Price 50 cents. Six boxes, $2.50. *Sent by mail to any address on receipt of price.*

SOLD BY ALL LEADING DRUGGISTS.
Prepared only by
DR. SWAYNE & SON,
330 North Sixth St., Philadelphia,
Sole Proprietors and Manufacturers of

SWAYNE'S PANACEA!

Celebrated all over the world for its remarkable cures of Scrofula, Mercurial and Syphilitic Complaints, and in cases where Syphilitic virus of the parent causes a development of Syphilis or Scrofula in the child, nothing has ever proved so effectual in completely eradicating every vestige of these dangerous complaints, and all diseases arising from

IMPURITY OF THE BLOOD.

Describe symptoms in all communications, and address letters to DR. SWAYNE & SON, Philadelphia. No charge for advice. Sent by express to any address on receipt of price—$2.00 a bottle; 3 bottles, $5.00. [6-16.-1y.]

MARK THESE FACTS!

THE TESTIMONY OF THE WHOLE WORLD.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.

Bad Legs, Bad Breasts, Sores and Ulcers.

ALL description of sores are remediable by the proper and diligent use of this inestimable preparation. To attempt to cure bad legs by plastering the edges of the wound together is a folly: for should the skin unite, a boggy, diseased condition remains underneath to break out with tenfold fury in a few days. The only rational and successful treatment, as indicated by nature, is to reduce the inflammation in and about the wound and to soothe the neighboring parts by rubbing in plenty of the Ointment as salt is forced into meat. This will cause the malignant humors to be drained off from the hard, swollen, and discolored parts round about the wound, sore, or ulcer, and when these humors are removed, the wounds themselves will soon heal: warm bread and water poultices applied over the affected parts, after the Ointment has been well rubbed in, will soothe and soften the same and greatly assist the cure. There is a description of ulcer, sore and swelling, which need not be named here, attendant upon the follies of youth, and for which this Ointment is urgently recommended as a sovereign remedy. In curing such poisonous sores it never fails to restore the system to a healthy state if the Pills be taken according to the printed instructions.

Diphtheria, Ulcerated Sore Throat and Scarlet and other Fevers.

Any of the above diseases may be cured by well rubbing the ointment three times a day into the chest, throat, and neck of the patient; it will soon penetrate, and give immediate relief. Medicine taken by the mouth must operate upon the whole system ere its influence can be felt in any local part, whereas the Ointment will do its work at once. Whoever tries the ingredients in the above manner for the diseases named, or any similar disorders affecting the chest and throat, will find themselves relieved as by a charm. All sufferers from these complaints should envelop the throat at bedtime in a large bread and water poultice, after the Ointment has been well rubbed in; it will greatly assist the cure of the throat and chest. To allay the fever and lessen the inflammation, eight or ten Pills should be taken night and morning. The Ointment will produce perspiration, the grand essential in all cases of fevers, sore throats, or where there might be an oppression of the chest, either from asthma or other causes.

Piles, Fistulas, Strictures.

The above class of complaints will be removed by nightly fomenting the parts with warm water, and then by most effectually rubbing in the Ointment. Persons suffering from these direful complaints should lose not a moment in arresting their progress. It should be understood that it is not sufficient merely to smear the Ointment on the affected parts, but it must be well rubbed in for a considerable time two or three times a day, that it may be taken into the system, whence it will remove any hidden sore or wound as effectually as though palpable to the eye. There again bread and water poultices, after the rubbing in of the Ointment, will do great service. This is the only sure treatment for females, cases of cancer in the stomach, or where there may be a general bearing down.

Indiscretions of Youth;—Sores and Ulcers.

Blotches, as also swellings, can, with certainty, be radically cured if the Ointment be used freely, and the Pills taken night and morning, as recommended in the printed instructions. When treated in any other way they only dry up in one place to break out in another; whereas this Ointment will remove the humor from the system, and leave the patient a vigorous and healthy being. It will require time with the use of the Pills to insure a lasting cure.

Dropsical Swellings, Paralysis, and Stiff Joints.

Although the above complaints differ widely in their origin and nature, yet they all require local treatment. Many of the worst cases, of which class, will yield in a comparatively short space of time when this Ointment is diligently rubbed into the parts affected, even after every other means have failed. In all serious maladies the Pills should be taken according to the printed directions accompanying each box.

Both the Ointment and Pills should be used in the following cases:

Bad Legs,	Corns (Soft),	Piles,
Bad Breasts,	Cancers,	Rheumatism,
Burns,	Contracted and	Scalds,
Bunions,	Stiff Joints,	Sore Nipples,
Bite of Moschetoes and Sand Flies,	Elephantiasis,	Sore Throats,
	Fistulas,	Skin Diseases,
	Gout,	Scurvy,
Coco-bay,	Glandular	Sore Heads,
Chigo-foot,	Swellings,	Tumors,
Chilblains,	Lumbago,	Ulcers,
Chapped Hands,		Wounds,
		Yaws.

CAUTION!—None are genuine unless the signature of T. HAYMOND, agent for the United States, surrounds each box of Pills and Ointment. A handsome reward will be given to any one rendering such information as may lead to the detection of any party or parties counterfeiting the medicines or vending the same, knowing them to be spurious.

* * * Sold at the Manufactory of Professor HOLLOWAY & Co., New York, and by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicines throughout the civilized world, in boxes, at 25 cents, 62 cents, and $1 each.

☞ There is considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.

N. B.—Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each box.

April 21, 1876.-1y.

CALIFORNIA!

THE CHICAGO & NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY

Embraces under one management the Great Trunk Railway Lines of the **WEST** and **NORTH-WEST**, and, with its numerous branches and connections, forms the shortest and quickest route between *Chicago* and all points in *Illinois, Wisconsin, Northern Michigan, Minnesota, Iowa, Nebraska, California*, and the *Western Territories*. Its

Omaha and California Line

Is the shortest and best route for all points in *Northern Illinois, Iowa, Dakota, Nebraska, Wyoming, Colorado, Utah, Nevada, California, Oregon, China, Japan and Australia*. Its

Chicago, Madison and St. Paul Line

Is the short line for *Northern Wisconsin* and *Minnesota* and for *Madison, St. Paul, Minneapolis, Duluth*, and all points in the Great North-west. Its

Winona and St. Peter Line

Is the only route for *Winona, Rochester, Owatonna, Mankato, St. Peter, New Ulm*, and all points in Southern and Central Minnesota. Its

Green Bay and Marquette Line

Is the only line for *Janesville, Watertown, Fond Du Lac, Oshkosh, Appleton, Green Bay, Escanaba, Negaunee, Marquette, Houghton, Hancock* and the *Lake Superior Country*. Its

Freeport and Dubuque Line

Is the only route for *Elgin, Rockford, Freeport*, and all points via Freeport. Its

Chicago and Milwaukee Line

Is the old Lake Shore Route, and is the only one passing through *Evanston, Lake Forrest, Highland Park, Waukegan, Racine, Kenosha*, to *Milwaukee*.

Pullman Palace Cars

are run on all through trains of this road.

This is the ONLY LINE running these cars between Chicago and St. Paul, Chicago and Milwaukee, or Chicago and Winona.

At Omaha our Sleepers connect with the Overland Sleepers on the Union Pacific Railroad for all points West of the Missouri River.

On the arrival of the trains from the East or South, the trains of the Chicago & North-Western Railway LEAVE CHICAGO as follows:

For Council Bluffs, Omaha and California, Two Through Trains daily, with Pullman Palace Drawing Room and Sleeping Cars through to Council Bluffs.

For St. Paul and Minneapolis, Two Through Trains daily, with Pullman Palace Cars attached to both trains.

For Green Bay and Lake Superior, Two Trains daily, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, and running through to Marquette.

For Milwaukee, Four Through Trains daily, Pullman Cars on night trains, Parlor Chair Cars on day trains.

For Sparta and Winona and points in Minnesota, One Through Train daily, with Pullman Sleepers to Winona.

For Dubuque, via Freeport, Two Through Trains daily, with Pullman Cars on night trains.

For Dubuque and La Crosse, via Clinton, Two Through Trains daily, with Pullman Cars on the night train to MacGregor, Iowa.

For Sioux City and Yankton, Two Trains daily. Pullman Cars to Missouri Valley Junction.

For Lake Geneva, Four Trains daily.

For Rockford, Sterling, Kenosha, Janesville, and other points, you can have from two to ten trains daily.

New York Office, No. 415 Broadway; Boston Office, No. 5 State Street; Omaha Office, 253 Farnham Street; San Francisco Office, 121 Montgomery Street; Chicago Ticket Offices: 62 Clark St., under Sherman House; corner Canal and Madison Streets; Kinzie Street Depot, corner W. Kinzie and Canal Streets; Wells Street Depot, corner Wells and Kinzie Streets.

For rates or information not attainable from your home ticket agents, apply to

W. H. STENNETT, Gen. Pass. Ag't. MARVIN HUGHITT, Gen. Sup't, Chicago.
January 28, 1876.-1y.

J. G. LAKE, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Ebensburg, Pa. Office with Register and Recorder, in Court House.

CAPTAIN MOLLY PITCHER.

On the Fourth of July there was placed in position at Carlisle, Pa, a monument over the grave of "Captain Molly Pitcher," the Irishwoman who displayed great bravery at the battle of Monmouth, on 28th of June, 1778, and who, in a well-known picture of the conflict, is represented as managing one of the cannon against the enemy. Monmouth, now the village of Freehold, in Monmouth county, New Jersey, is eighteen miles southeast of New Brunswick. The principal part of the battle was fought about a mile and a half northwest of the village on the road to Englishtown. Captain Molly was buried at Meeting-house Springs, on the banks of the Conodogwinet creek, a tributary of the Susquehanna, two miles northwest of Carlisle. Major Andre was at one time during the war a prisoner at Carlisle, and was, on his parole, permitted to go three miles from town, and this very spot where Captain Molly is buried was a favorite resort of his, and it is said he was fond of making sketches of the place. There is also a story told of his saving a young lady's life near this spot by seizing the reins of her runaway horse as the animal was about to dash over the bluff overhanging the creek.

The battle of Monmouth was one of the bloodiest fought during the Revolution. Twenty thousand men were engaged. Washington, Lafayette, Wayne, Green, Morgan, Lee, and other distinguished American officers were present. The English were commanded by Sir Henry Clinton. The battle commenced before dawn, and continued all day, ending in the defeat of the English. About two o'clock P. M. a desperate struggle ensued between Green's brigade and the Hessians and Grenadiers, commanded by Col. Monckton. It was at this juncture that an Irish woman, seeing her husband fall, rushed up to the gun, snatched the rammer from his dying grasp, charged and fired the piece right into the faces of the advancing English, and continued to do so until the battle was won. Lossing thus describes the occurrence in his Pictorial Field-book of the Revolution, vol. 11, page 361:

"It was during this part of the action that Molly, the wife of a cannonier, displayed great courage and presence of mind. We have already noticed her bravery in firing the last gun at Fort Clinton. She was a sturdy young camp-follower, only twenty-two years old, and in devotion to her husband she illustrated the character of her country-women of the Emerald Isle. In the action in question, while her husband was managing one of the field pieces she constantly brought him water from a spring near by. A shot from the enemy killed him at his post; and the officer in command, having no one competent to fill his place, ordered the piece to be withdrawn. Molly saw her husband fall as she came from the spring and also heard the order. She dropped her bucket, seized the rammer, and vowed she would fill the place of her husband at the gun and avenge his death. She performed the duty with a skill and courage which attracted the attention of all who saw her. On the following morning, covered with blood, General Greene presented her to Washington, who, admiring her bravery, conferred upon her the commission of Sergeant. By his recommendation her name was placed in the list of half pay officers for life. After leaving the army she retired to Fort Montgomery, among the Hudson highlands, where she died. She usually went by the name of 'Captain.' The venerable widow of General Hamilton, yet living (1852), told me that she had often seen Captain Molly. She described her as tall, fair-haired young Irish woman, with a handsome, piercing eye. The French officers, charmed with the story of her bravery, made her many presents. She would sometimes pass along the French lines with her cocked hat, and almost get it filled with crowns."

E. DONNELLY, M. D.

MORE PAID HEADED AS HE VHAS DEN.—The proprietor of a Gratiot avenue saloon wouldn't have voted for James G. Blaine if he had been nominated. Some men were yesterday seeking to ascertain the cause of his animosity to Maine's "favorite son," and he explained:

"You see vhen I vhas keeping zalloon in Buffalo dot Mr. Plaine come aroundt and dook some drinks und nefir baid me."

"Oh, that can't be this Blaine," replied one of the men; "this Blaine is a temperance man."

"Zo vhas this Plaine," was the calm reply. "I can shust remember as blain as day how he boured dot whisky down his throat and groaned over some increase of independence."

"But this Blaine is James G. Blaine," they protested.

"I can't help dot. I didn't name him. Dot Plaine who owes me is named Shames. Vhen I ask for my bay he sez, 'Sharge dose drinks to Shim Plaine;' und waikt right oudt."

"You must be mistaken. This Blaine is a member of Congress,"

"Zo vhas dot Plaine. He couldn't shpeak some bieces in Congress like lightning."

"There's a mistake somewhere. You have got two Blaines mixed up. Here is a picture of James G. Blaine. See if he is the man who played dead beat on you."

The saloonist glanced at it, handed it back, and said:

"He is der zame man, only he has a glean shirt on and is more pald-headed as he vhas den. No use shentlemen. Vhen some 'lection times come aroundt again I shall boll my vote for the oder maus."—*Detroit Free Press.*

INDIAN JUGGLERS.—Dr. Russell, writing from Madras to the London *Times* about the extraordinary tricks of conjuring exhibited by the Indian jugglers before the Prince of Wales, says:

First Madhar Sahib squatted down before the Prince of Wales, and put down a small basket on the carpet, about the size of those in which a lady would carry Berlin wool. It was empty, of course. Madhar Sahib was almost undressed—his arms were quite bare. He turned his basket down and chatted at it, then turned it over, and lo! there was an egg on the carpet, which was handed round to be looked at.

Then he put the basket over the egg and chatted at it again, turned it over, and lo! out walked a pretty pigeon, so tame that it allowed itself to be caught by the hand. Next, Madhar produced another egg from beneath the basket; any one could see that the latter was a thin, frail composition, without cover or false bottom. Then, after incantations, he raised the basket, and out strutted the first pigeon and another exactly like it, and went pouting over to the spectators.

Poolee, who came next, converted himself into a magazine of horrors; took live scorpions, which he handled with impunity, out of his mouth; spat out stones as large as plums, one after the other, or showed them between his lips and swallowed them; then evolved from depths unknown a carpenter's shop, full of nails, large and small, and coils of string, till there was a pile of his products before the Prince.

THE use of Paris Green as a potato bug destroyer is believed to have done more damage by killing horses and cows, and injuring people, than it will ever do good. Farmers had better try something else.

GEIS, FOSTER & QUINN,

113 and 115 Clinton Street, Johnstown,
ALWAYS HAVE THE
Largest, Best and Cheapest
Stock of Dry Goods, Notions, Millinery, Carpets, Oil Cloths &c., to be found in Cambria county.
[2-4.] ☞ Don't forget the number and street. [1f.]

HENRY W. KANAGA.. ..... FRANK MACDONALD.

Seventh Avenue Hotel,

Corner Seventh Avenue and Liberty Street,
TERMS, $3.00 PER DAY. PITTSBURG, PA.
H. W. KANAGA & CO., Proprietors.

The above house, just open for the reception of guests, is most centrally located in the business part of the city, and within two blocks of the Union Depot. The house is entirely new, and furnished throughout in the most improved style, and will be in every respect a first-class Hotel with all modern improvements, having the improved electric telegraph from each chamber, and in course of erection a first-class passenger elevator, with all safety patents attached. The cuisine department will be a leading feature. [4-28.-3m.]

Great Western Hotel,

DILLINGER & CO., PROPRIETORS.
Nos. 1311, 1313 and 1315 Market Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

The subscribers inform their friends and the public that they have enlarged, modernized, refitted and newly furnished this large and commodious House. Street cars to the Centennial Buildings pass and repass the Hotel every minute. Terms per day, $2.50; by the week or longer, per day, $2.00.
The CAMBRIA FREEMAN received weekly at the Hotel. [5-5.-3m.]

EBENSBURG
HARDWARE
—AND—
HOUSE-FURNISH'G STORE
IS THE PLACE TO BUY
STOVES, HARDWARE, TINWARE, IRON,
NAILS, GLASS, OILS, PAINTS, &c.
[6-18.] GEO. HUNTLEY, Prop'r.

FARMERS AND OTHERS, if you intend to build a house or barn, or otherwise improve your property, go to HUNTLEY for NAILS, GLASS, PAINTS, HARDWARE, &c. Money saved by buying for cash.

FARMERS, GO TO HUNTLEY'S and examine the neatest little CHOPPING MILL ever introduced. It chops from 10 to 12 bushels of rye, corn or oats per hour. BUY ONE—IT COSTS ONLY $35.

FARMERS, GO TO HUNTLEY'S and buy the BEST CORN FODDER AND STRAW CUTTER ever sold in this county. Their cost more than saved in one year by cutting your feed with it.

THE BEST SILVER-PLATED WARE in the market at 25 per cent. less than city retail prices. Sold for cash at
[6-18-75.-tf.] HUNTLEY'S.

FARMERS, GO TO HUNTLEY'S and buy your HARVEST TOOLS, which he sells CHEAPER FOR CASH than they can be bought elsewhere in Ebensburg.

HUNTLEY will sell you WALL PAPER as cheap, if not cheaper, than any other dealer in Ebensburg, and trim it into the bargain without extra charge.

BLACKSMITHS, HUNTLEY will sell you Horse Shoes, Horse Nails, Carriage Bolts, Bar Iron, Nail Rod, Cast Steel, &c., VERY LOW FOR CASH.

HOUSEKEEPERS, GO TO HUNTLEY'S and buy the BLANCHARD CHURN, the best in the world. Sold for CASH at manufacturer's prices.

FARMERS, GO TO HUNTLEY'S and get the best MOWING AND REAPING MACHINE made. PRICES GREATLY REDUCED.

HOUSEKEEPERS, GO TO HUNTLEY'S and save 25 per cent. by paying cash for Table Knives, Forks, Spoons, &c.

CARPENTERS, GO TO HUNTLEY'S and buy your TOOLS and BUILDING HARDWARE. Pay cash and save 20 per cent.

HOUSEKEEPERS, GO TO HUNTLEY'S and buy your Stoves and Tinware. PAY CASH AND SAVE MONEY.

FARMERS, GO TO HUNTLEY'S and get the best HORSE HAY RAKE ever introduced. CHEAP FOR CASH.

GO TO HUNTLEY FOR CLOTHES WRINGERS. He sells them at greatly reduced prices for the ready cash.

A LARGE LOT OF POCKET AND PENKNIVES very cheap for cash at HUNTLEY'S.

NEXT DOOR TO POST-OFFICE.

Cooking Stoves,
Heating Stoves.
TIN, COPPER & SHEET-IRON WARE

Having recently taken possession of the newly-fitted up and commodious building on High street, two doors east of the Bank and nearly opposite the Mountain House, the subscriber is better prepared than ever to manufacture all articles in the TIN, COPPER and SHEET-IRON WARE line, all of which will be furnished to buyers at the very lowest living prices.

The subscriber also proposes to keep a full and varied assortment of

Cooking, Parlor and Heating Stoves

of the most approved designs.

☞ SPOUTING and ROOFING made to order and warranted perfect in manufacture and material. REPAIRING promptly attended to.

All work done by me will be done right and on fair terms, and all STOVES and WARE sold by me can be depended upon as to quality and cannot be undersold in price. A continuance and increase of patronage is respectfully solicited, and no effort will be wanting to render entire satisfaction to all.

VALLIE LUTRINGER.
Ebensburg, Oct. 13, 1870.-tf.

JOHN D. THOMAS,
Boot and Shoe Maker

THE undersigned respectfully informs his numerous customers and the public generally that he is prepared to manufacture BOOTS and SHOES of any desired size or quality, from the finest French calf-skin boots to the coarsest brogans, in the VERY BEST MANNER, on the shortest notice, and at as moderate prices as like work can be obtained anywhere.

Those who have worn Boots and Shoes made at my establishment need no assurance as to the superior quality of my work. Others can easily be convinced of the fact if they will only give me a trial. Try and be convinced.

☞ Repairing of Boots and Shoes attended to promptly and in a workmanlike manner.

Thankful for past favors I feel confident that my work and prices will commend me to a continuance and increase of the same.

JOHN D. THOMAS.

JAMES WILKINSON.....H. T. O'FRIEL.
WILKINSON & O'FRIEL,
MANUFACTURERS OF
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC MARBLE!
Loretto, Pa.
☞ Work executed promptly and satisfactorily, and as cheap as the cheapest. (1-12.—tf.)

NOW FOR GOOD MEAT AT BOTTOM PRICES!—The undersigned desires to inform the public that he has opened a MEAT MARKET in the building recently occupied by Lewis Rodgers, on Centre street. Fresh meat of all kinds on Monday and Friday evenings of each week. My terms will be STRICTLY CASH, and prices much lower than elsewhere in Ebensburg. D. H. ZAHM.
March 2, 1876.-tf.

F. A. SHOEMAKER, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Ebensburg. Office on High street, east end of residence. [1-21,'76.-tf.]

ESTABLISHED TWENTY-NINE YEARS.

F. W. HAY & SON

Manufacturers,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
—OF—
TIN, COPPER,
—AND—
Sheet Iron Wares
AND DEALERS IN
HEATING PARLOR and COOKING STOVES,
Sheet Metals,
—AND—
HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS GENERALLY.

Jobbing in
TIN, COPPER & SHEET-IRON
PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

Nos. 278, 280 and 282 Washington St.,
JOHNSTOWN, PA.

Wood, Morrell & Co.,

WASHINGTON STREET,
Near PENN'A R. R. DEPOT,
Johnstown, Pa.,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC
DRY GOODS
MILLINERY GOODS,
HARDWARE,
QUEENSWARE,
BOOTS AND SHOES,
HATS AND CAPS,
IRON AND NAILS,
READY-MADE CLOTHING,
CARPETS AND OIL CLOTHS,
GLASS WARE, YELLOW WARE,
WOOD AND WILLOW WARE,
Provisions and Feed
OF ALL KIND, TOGETHER WITH
WESTERN and COUNTRY PRODUCE
such as Fresh Meats, Flour, Bacon, Fish, Salt, Butter, Eggs, Carbon Oil, &c., &c.
☞ Wholesale and retail orders solicited and promptly filled on the shortest notice and most reasonable terms.

FIRST PRIZE AT VIENNA EXPOSITION, 1873.

W. H. ROSENSTEEL,
MANUFACTURER OF SUPERIOR
Union Crop LEATHER,
AND DEALER IN
BARK, HIDES, AND PLASTERERS' HAIR,
JOHNSTOWN, PA.
4,000 tons of Oak and Hemlock Bark wanted. Cash paid on delivery at the Tannery.
Woodvale, Jan. 7, 1876.—1y.

PARKE'S MARBLE WORKS,

139 Franklin Street, Johnstown,
MONUMENTS, HEAD and TOMB-STONES, COUNTER and CABINET SLABS, MANTELS, &c., manufactured of the very best Italian and American Marbles. Entire satisfaction guaranteed in price, design and character of work.

☞ Orders respectfully solicited and promptly filled at the very lowest cash rates. Try me.
April 24, 1873.-tf. JOHN PARKE.

E. H. PLANK, M. D., respectfully offers his professional services to the citizens of Ebensburg and vicinity. Office adjoining residence and immediately in the rear of Hon. R. J. Lloyd's drug store. Night calls can be made at the residence of Mrs. Bunn, on Crawford street, Ebensburg. [4-24.-tf.]

A Novel Piece of Mechanism.

Mr. Andrew Gandron, of the Aubin avenue, is, after nearly a year of constant labor, about complicated piece of mechanism tending to represent "The Resurrection of Gen. Washington," and which his intention to exhibit at the Centennial Exposition. The whole piece is enclosed in a cabinet nine feet three and one-half feet long, and one-half feet deep. The lower half contains the machinery, and the upper portion the diorama itself. The scene is a fine parade of the soldiers of the present day, while an American and on the other a British soldier of the present day, while side and upon the ground are painted allegorical figures and emblems. The machinery, which is complicated, is operated by a crank similar to those used in a clock, and when it is set in motion a minute gun is fired, a bell is tolled, and a curtain suspended across the front of the cabinet, rises slowly, disclosing to view the tomb and emblems within. The latter stand at an "order" for a course of a minute or so, when it opens and a fac-simile of the figure of his country arises therefrom, and instaneously, the soldiers face toward the tomb and present arms, and the artillery on the ground performs the usual minute gun salutation. Then there descends from the clouds an American eagle, bearing in its talons a staff, on one end of which is an American flag and upon the other the national ensign of France, carrying a crown to the monument of Washington. The machinery continues to revolve, and the scene is repeated as often as desired, the representation requiring about fifteen minutes. The figures are made on a scale of about three inches to the foot. The heads are carved by Julius Melchers, and the likenesses are minutely correct and recognizable. Mr. Gandron has been employed upon the piece for about a year, and has expended upon it over $1,000. He has been offered $2,000 for it, but refused to sell. He intends to exhibit it at the Centennial Exposition. The whole piece is enclosed in a cabinet nine feet three and one-half feet long, and one-half feet deep. The lower half contains the machinery, and the upper portion the diorama itself. The scene is a fine parade of the soldiers of the present day, while an American and on the other a British soldier of the present day, while side and upon the ground are painted allegorical figures and emblems. The machinery, which is complicated, is operated by a crank similar to those used in a clock, and when it is set in motion a minute gun is fired, a bell is tolled, and a curtain suspended across the front of the cabinet, rises slowly, disclosing to view the tomb and emblems within. The latter stand at an "order" for a course of a minute or so, when it opens and a fac-simile of the figure of his country arises therefrom, and instaneously, the soldiers face toward the tomb and present arms, and the artillery on the ground performs the usual minute gun salutation. Then there descends from the clouds an American eagle, bearing in its talons a staff, on one end of which is an American flag and upon the other the national ensign of France, carrying a crown to the monument of Washington. The machinery continues to revolve, and the scene is repeated as often as desired, the representation requiring about fifteen minutes. The figures are made on a scale of about three inches to the foot. The heads are carved by Julius Melchers, and the likenesses are minutely correct and recognizable. Mr. Gandron has been employed upon the piece for about a year, and has expended upon it over $1,000. He has been offered $2,000 for it, but refused to sell. He intends to exhibit it at the Centennial Exposition. The whole piece is enclosed in a cabinet nine feet three and one-half feet long, and one-half feet deep. The lower half contains the machinery, and the upper portion the diorama itself. The scene is a fine parade of the soldiers of the present day, while an American and on the other a British soldier of the present day, while side and upon the ground are painted allegorical figures and emblems. The machinery, which is complicated, is operated by a crank similar to those used in a clock, and when it is set in motion a minute gun is fired, a bell is tolled, and a curtain suspended across the front of the cabinet, rises slowly, disclosing to view the tomb and emblems within. The latter stand at an "order" for a course of a minute or so, when it opens and a fac-simile of the figure of his country arises therefrom, and instaneously, the soldiers face toward the tomb and present arms, and the artillery on the ground performs the usual minute gun salutation. Then there descends from the clouds an American eagle, bearing in its talons a staff,